

SYMBOLIC NETWORK ANALYSIS PROGRAM FOR LARGE SCALE SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

by

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DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY KANPUR

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SYMBOLIC NETWORK ANALYSIS PROGRAM FOR LARGE SCALE SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

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RASHMI GUPTA

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CERTIFICATE

Certified that this work 'Symbolic Network Analysis Program for Large Scale Sensitivity Analysis', by Rashmi Gupta has been carried out under my supervision and this work has not been submitted elsewhere for a degree.

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Rashmi Gupta

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ABSTRACT

The symbolic network analysis program generates network functions such as voltage gain, current gain, transconductance and transresistance etc. of a two port network. These network functions are the ratios of two polynomials which are functions of the complex frequency S containing different symbols such as R, L or C etc. as the coefficients. This program was initially developed by Dr. P.M. Lin and G.E. Alderson. It has been modified to be able to run it in IBM 7044 and IBM 1800. Additional facilities of multiinput, multioutput and frequency response plotting have been incorporated. The frequency response plotting facility has been used to demonstrate the utility of the program for large scale sensitivity analysis.

I. INTRODUCTION

I.1 Introduction

The great majority of computer aided linear circuit analysis programs belong to the class of numerical programs i.e. output is some numerical value. Such is the case with well known programs like ECAP II (Electronic circuit analysis program), SCAP, ANP3, BELAC etc. But a few programs like ANPl⁽¹⁾, NASAP⁽²⁾ and CORNAP⁽³⁾ have been developed which can generate network functions as rational functions of 'S'. The program 'SNAP' (Symbolic network-analysis program)⁽⁴⁾ was developed by Dr. P.M.Lin and G.E.Alderson for generating symbolic network functions. By a symbolic network function we mean rational functions like

$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}}, \frac{V_{out}}{I_{in}}, \frac{I_{out}}{I_{in}} \text{ and } \frac{I_{out}}{V_{in}} \text{ where } V_{out} \text{ and } I_{out} \text{ are the}$$

output variables, V_{in} and I_{in} are input variables associated with a two port network. These are ratios of the two polynomials in 'S' containing different symbols as coefficients. For example,

$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{1+2R_1 CS + C^2 R_1 R_2 S^2}{1+C(R_1+2R_2)S+C^2 R_1 R_2 S^2} \quad (I.1)$$

1.2 Importance of Symbolic Network Analysis Program (SNAP)

The importance of symbolic analysis is due to the following points

1. Insight
2. Improvement of accuracy of calculation
3. Sensitivity analysis
4. Large scale parameter variation analysis
5. Iterative piecewise linear analysis of resistive networks

Insight

For a small network with all elements in the symbolic form or for a large network with only a few of the network elements represented in symbolic form, the network function would be a relatively simple one. Such an expression can provide better insight than numerical solutions. Consider a simple case of a common collector transistor stage. The voltage gain of such a transistor stage under the assumption that r_c tends to infinity can be shown to be

$$A_v = \frac{V_o}{V_{in}} = \frac{R_L}{(1-\alpha) r_b + r_e + R_L} \quad (1.2)$$

where α , r_e , r_b and r_c are the T parameters of the transistor and R_L is the load resistance. By inspection of the above symbolic network function it is clear that voltage gain (A_v) is positive and less than one and very close to one, provided that R_L is much greater than $[(1-\alpha)r_b + r_e]$. Without a symbolic network function the above conclusion can only be reached after the analysis of many numerical cases and even after that some degree of uncertainty exists.

Improvement of Accuracy of Calculations

In the analysis of electrical networks using digital computers, there are several important sources of numerical errors. Among these are the round off error and the loss of significance error. The former is due to finite word length of the machine and the latter occurs during floating point addition of two numbers of opposite sign but comparable magnitude. By the proper use of symbolic parameters, the accuracy of the final result of the calculations can be greatly improved.

To demonstrate how a symbolic program can be used to effectively control round off error, consider the differential amplifier shown in figure I.1 and I.2. In figure I.2 the branches and nodes are numbered.

The network function $\frac{I_{out}}{V_{in}}$ is given by

$$\frac{I_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{\frac{R_1 R_3 A_2}{(R_E)^2 R_2} - \frac{R_1 R_3 A_1}{(R_E)^2 R_2} + \frac{R_1 R_3 A_1}{(R_E)^2 R_2} - \frac{R_1 A_1}{R_E R_2} - \frac{R_3 R_1 A_2}{(R_E)^2 R_2} + \frac{R_1 A_2}{R_E R_2}}{\frac{R_1}{R_2} + \frac{R_1}{R_2} + \frac{R_3}{R_E} + \frac{R_1 R_3}{R_2 R_E} + \frac{R_1 R_3}{R_2 R_E} + \frac{R_1 R_3}{R_2 R_E} + \frac{R_1 R_3}{R_2 R_E}}$$

Let $A_2 = A_1$, $R_1 = 5K$, $R_2 = 15K$, $R_3 = 10K$, $R_E = 25$ ohms

Evaluating the numerator and the denominator by summing the terms in the order given in the above sets keeping each number generated to 8 significant digits, we get

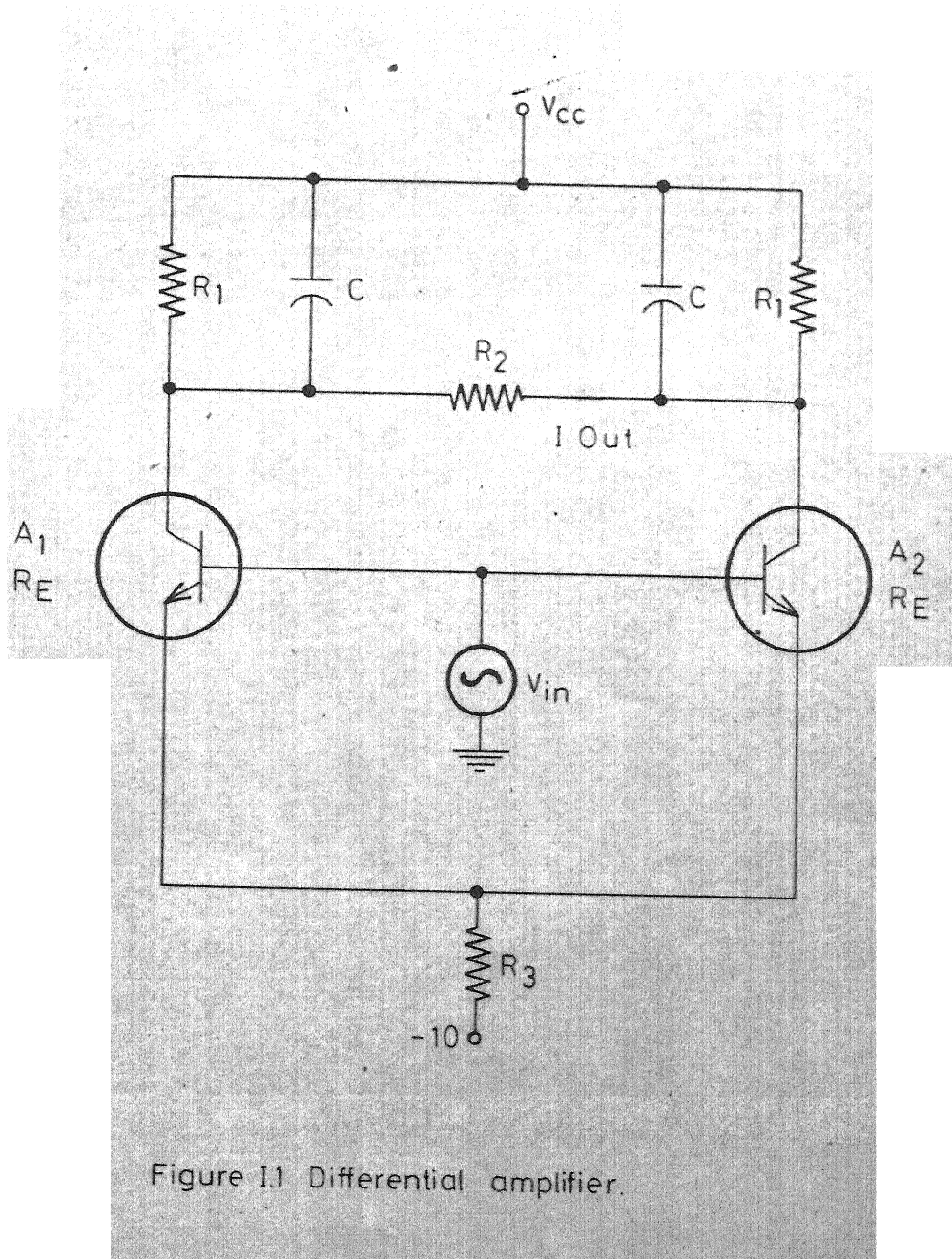


Figure 1.1 Differential amplifier.

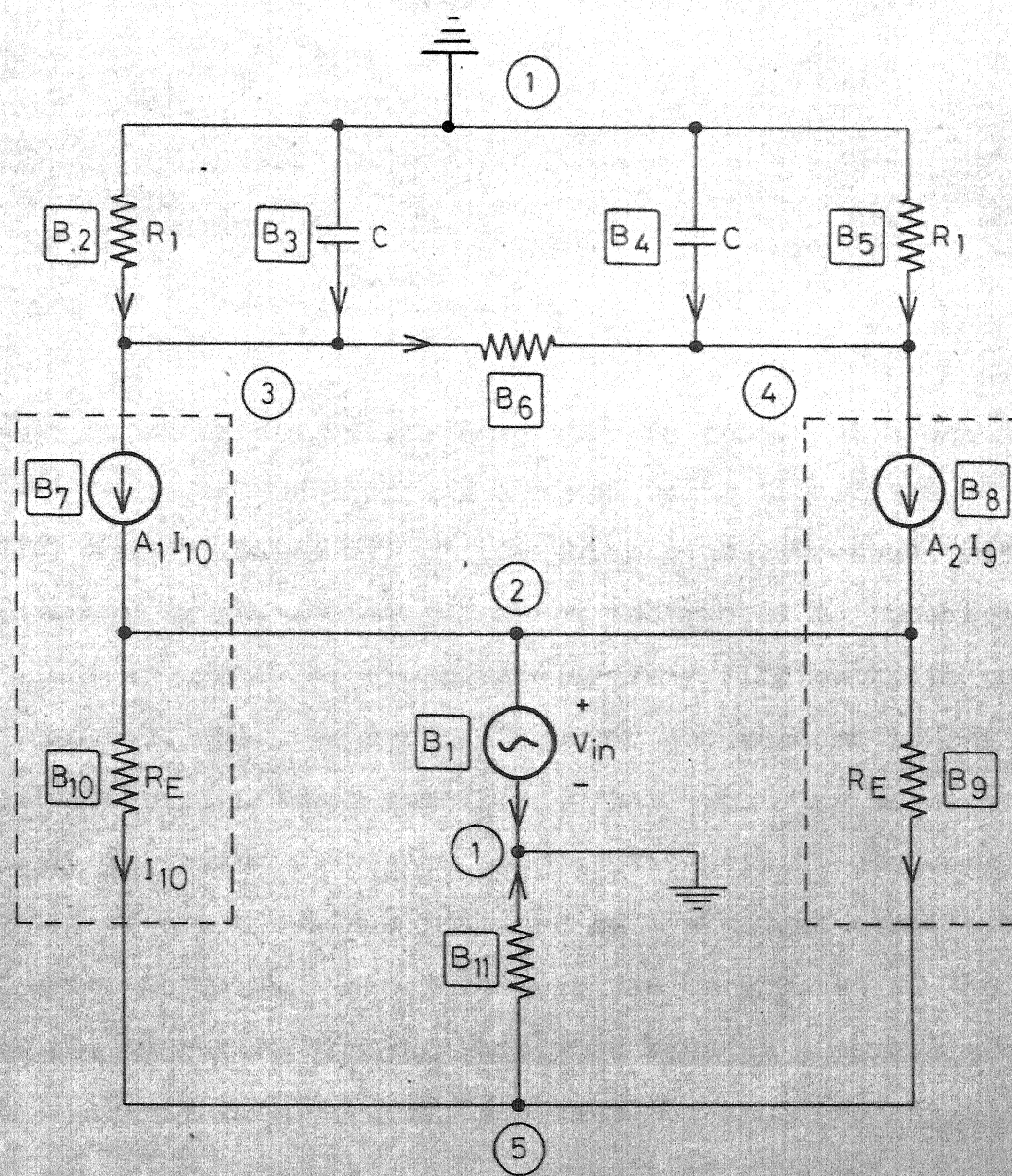


Figure 1.2 Equivalent circuit of differential amplifier.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Numerator} &= A_1 [5.3333333 - 5.3333333 + 5.3333333 \\
 &\quad - 0.13333333 - 5.3333333 + 0.13333333] \\
 &= 3.3 \times 10^{-8} A_1
 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\text{Denominator} = 1335$$

$$\text{Thus } \left. \frac{I_{\text{out}}}{V_{\text{in}}} \right|_{s=0} = \frac{3.3 \times 10^{-8}}{1335} A_1$$

which is incorrect, since numerator is zero. Although the above transfer function was derived using Signal Flow Graph (SFG) theory, round off errors which cause erroneous results can occur in any computer program restricted to numerical evaluation and these are generally very difficult to predict or control. Because round off error enhancement in the evaluation of network functions often occurs as a result of widely separated values of some of the network elements, one method of error control would be to leave such element values in symbolic form. This technique can be applied to the above example by noting that R_E should be kept as a symbol since its value is considerably less than the other resistance values. Thus keeping R_E as a symbol and reevaluating the numerator gives

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_1 [&\frac{3333.3333}{(R_E)^2} - \frac{3333.3333}{(R_E)^2} + \frac{3333.3333}{(R_E)^2} - \frac{.33333333}{R_E} \\
 &- \frac{3333.3333}{(R_E)^2} + \frac{.33333333}{R_E}]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{That is } \left. \frac{I_{\text{out}}}{V_{\text{in}}} \right|_{s=0} = 0$$

(NOTE: For details of round-off error see Appendix A)

Sensitivity Analysis

The sensitivity of system performance with respect to changes in component characteristic is a very important consideration in the design of systems. Sensitivity analysis is carried out in numerical programs by following any one of the wellknown methods, like the adjoint network method. But use of symbolic network functions for sensitivity analysis gives a good insight to isolate the important parameters to which the network response is more sensitive. Symbolic network functions also give exact solutions.

For example, the voltage gain of a common emitter transistor stage has been given by equation I.2. The sensitivity of A_V with respect to α is obtained by knowing

$$\frac{\delta A_V}{\delta \alpha} = \frac{R_L r_b}{[(1-\alpha)r_b + r_c + R_L]^2} \quad (I.3)$$

This expression gives the exact solution for $\frac{\delta A_V}{\delta \alpha}$ in terms of all the parameters like α, R_L etc.

Similarly sensitivity with respect to other parameters can be calculated. Higher order sensitivities such as $\frac{\delta^2 A_V}{\delta \alpha \cdot \delta R_L}$, may be obtained by repeated differentiation.

Large Scale Parameter Variation Analysis

The sensitivity function of the type given by equation I.3 is applicable only when changes in system parameters are of incremental nature. When relatively large changes occur in a parameter, that parameter is put in the symbol form and

network function is found by putting different values of that parameter.

For example, if the voltage gain A_v of common emitter transistor amplifier is to be calculated for different values of R_L , let R_L take successive values such as 1K, 2K-----10K. Then ten analysis of the complete network would be necessary for a numerical program. But if gain function is derived with R_L kept as a symbol, as given in equation I.2, it is only necessary to evaluate the gain function ten times which is a much simpler task.

Iterative Piecewise Linear Analysis of Resistive Nonlinear Networks

A part of this powerful analysis technique requires the solution of a resistive linear network where some resistances and some d.c. sources are kept in symbol form.

For example consider the network shown in figure I.3 with nonlinear resistors R_1 and R_2 characterized respectively by the i-v curves shown in figure I.4 and I.5. We want to find out currents in resistors R_1 and R_2 .

By applying the iterative piecewise linear method, we replaced the two nonlinear resistors by their iterative Thevenin equivalent circuits as shown in figure I.6. The nonlinear resistors take different values of voltage (E) and resistance (R) in three different segments as given by table I.1.

By symbolic network analysis program, we get currents in resistors R_1 and R_2 as I_1 and I_2 respectively.

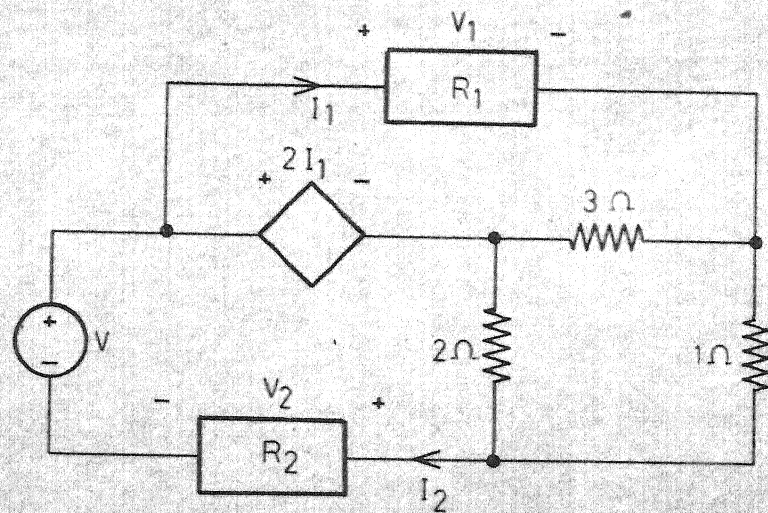


Figure 1.3 Nonlinear resistive circuit.

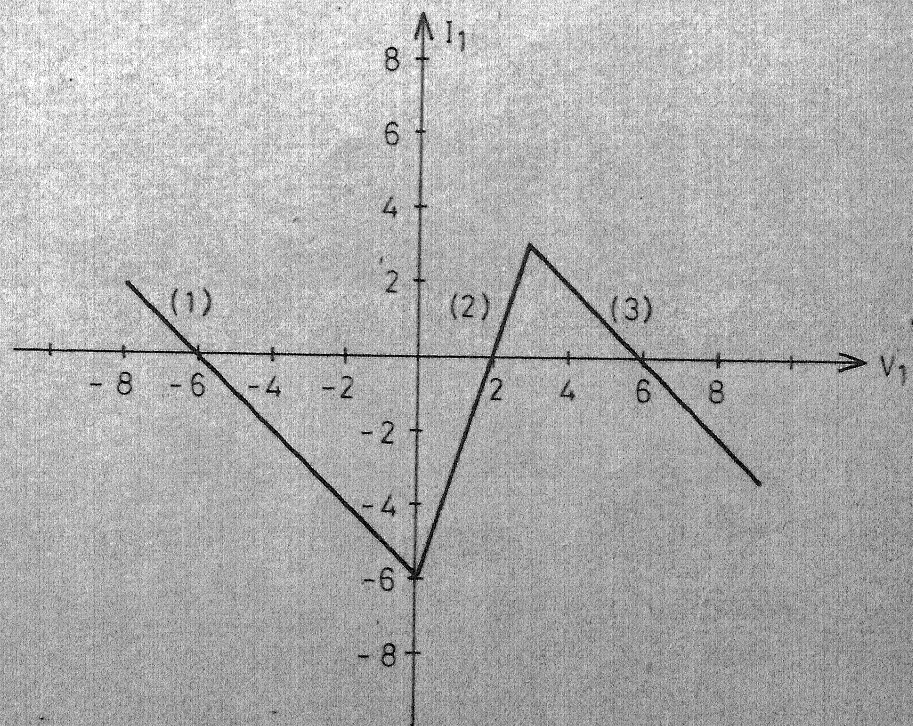


Figure 1.4 Piecewise linear characteristic of resistor R_1 .

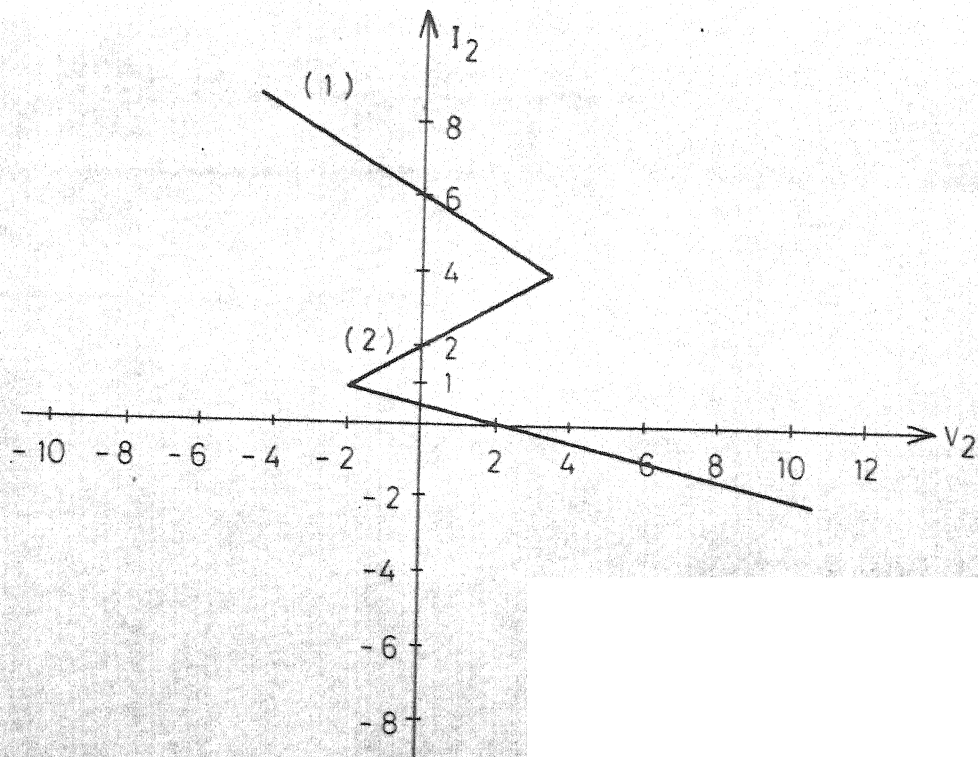


Figure 1.5 Piecewise linear characteristic of resistor R_2

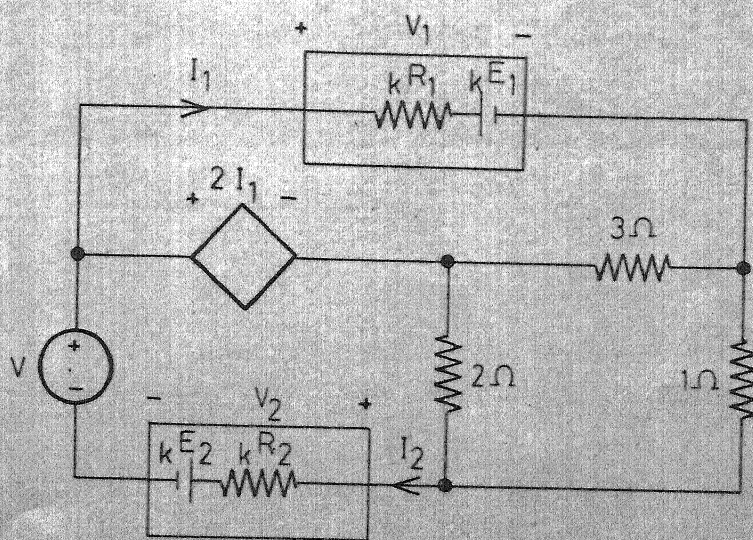


Figure 1.6 Equivalent circuit of figure 1.3.

TABLE I.1
MODEL PARAMETERS FOR R_1 and R_2

Resistor R_j	Segment k	k^{R_j}	k^{E_j}	Interval of Definition
R_1	1	-1	-6	$1^{D_1}(i) = (-6, \infty)$ $1^{D_1}(v) = (-\infty, 0)$
	2	$\frac{1}{3}$	2	$2^{D_1}(i) = (-6, 3)$ $2^{D_1}(v) = (0, 3)$
	3	-1	6	$3^{D_1}(i) = (-\infty, 3)$ $3^{D_1}(v) = (3, \infty)$
R_2	1	-2	12	$1^{D_2}(i) = (4, \infty)$ $1^{D_2}(v) = (-\infty, 4)$
	2	2	-4	$2^{D_2}(i) = (1, 4)$ $2^{D_2}(v) = (-2, 4)$
	3	-4	2	$3^{D_2}(i) = (-\infty, 1)$ $3^{D_2}(v) = (-2, \infty)$

$$I_1 = \frac{V - \left(\frac{4}{3} + K^{R_2} \right) K^{E_1} - K^{E_2}}{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{3} K^{R_1} - \frac{1}{2} K^{R_2} + K^{R_1} K^{R_2}} \quad (I.4)$$

$$I_2 = \left[\left(-\frac{1}{2} + K^{R_1} \right) I_1 + K^{E_1} \right] \quad (I.5)$$

For different segment combinations we will get different values of I_1 and I_2 . Three different segments of each resistor R_1 and R_2 give 9 combinations. Use of numerical program requires nine computer runs while by symbolic network analysis program it can be solved in one computer run and gives I_1 and I_2 as equations I.4 and I.5 respectively. Then current at different values of E_1 , E_2 , R_1 and R_2 can be solved, which is a much simpler task.

I.3 Extension of Symbolic Network Analysis Program (SNAP)

In order to develop a facility for obtaining symbolic network functions for complicated networks with the help of a computer, the program developed by Dr. P.M.Lin at the Purdue University was used. Though a copy of this program was available, it could not be directly used, since certain changes had to be made in accordance with the requirements of the computing facility at I.I.T. Kanpur.

Certain additional facilities are incorporated into the program to make it more versatile. These facilities are multiinput, multioutput and frequency response plotting.

IBM 1800 version of SNAP has also been developed so that the users can run their programs themselves and can do modification in data cards wherever required. Certain changes

had to be done to accommodate SNAP in IBM 1800. New facilities of handling multiinputs, multioutputs and frequency response plotting have been incorporated here also. Large scale sensitivity analysis is also added to the IBM 1800 version of SNAP.

In multiinput, one can have more than one independent source in the network. It is generally useful for the analysis of multiport networks. For example the two port parameter matrices of a given network can be calculated.

In multioutput more than one network function can be solved at a time. For example if we take I_1 as input and, I_2 and V_1 as outputs in one computer run, we can find out $\frac{I_2}{I_1}$ and $\frac{V_1}{I_1}$ etc., that is current gain as well as input impedance. It is a more economical procedure and it also saves users time.

In frequency response plotting we get the frequency response of the network. In large scale sensitivity analysis, sensitivity of the network functions with respect to different parameters, when parameter changes are large, can be calculated.

APPENDIX ASUGGESTION FOR REDUCING ROUND-OFF ERROR

This program can further be modified to take care of the reduction of round-off error for better result. The round-off error can be reduced by storing all the coefficients of a particular term in an array and then ordering them either in an ascending order or in a descending order. Then this array is added. This procedure gives the result to a better accuracy than the earlier one.

For example, let the coefficients of a term be $1 + 10^8 - 10^8 - 1$. Let the machine allow seven significant digits. 1 and 10^8 are stored as

$$1 = .1000000E+01$$

$$10^8 = .1000000E+09$$

Then $1 + 10^8$ will result in

$$.1000000E+09.$$

Thus $1 + 10^8 - 10^8$ results in zero

Now $1 + 10^8 - 10^8 - 1$ will result - 1 i.e.

$$-.1000000E+01$$

which is not correct. But if these coefficient are ordered in an ascending order as $1 - 1 + 10^8 - 10^8$ then the result will be zero, which is correct.

In some cases the round-off error can be reduced by double precision arithmetic. In double precision arithmetic the number of significant digits are twice as many as in the case of single precision arithmetic.

The ordering of the array is more reliable than the use of double precision arithmetic, because the round-off error in case of double precision arithmetic does not reduce under all circumstances. This depends on the type of the problem and the number of significant digits of the machine, whereas the ordering of the array gives the result correct upto the number of significant digits of the machine.

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II BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF SNAP (SYMBOLIC NETWORK ANALYSIS PROGRAM) ALGORITHM

II.1 Introduction

The network function is derived by making use of the well known Signal Flow Graph (SFG) technique ⁽¹⁾. The following formula due to Mason gives the network function from the SFG.

$$\text{Network function} = \frac{\text{output}}{\text{Input}} = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{P_i \Delta_i}{\Delta}$$

where $\Delta = 1 + \sum_j (-1)^J \sum_k L_{k,J}$ is the determinant of the SFG of the network.

$L_{k,J}$ is the product of the transmittances of k^{th} set of nontouching loops of order J . An n^{th} order nontouching loop is defined as the set of n nontouching loops.

P_i is the transmittance product of the i^{th} path between the output and the input.

Δ_i is the partial determinant obtained from Δ after removal of all loops intersecting the i^{th} path between the output and the input. The SFG which is used here is 'compact SFG'.

The compact SFG is the representation of the all the cutset and loop equations. This SFG is generated from the topological structure of the network. First a tree is selected for the network, then the SFG is formed to represent all cutset and loop equations. This procedure is given in details later.

The compact SFG of the network is modified to the 'closed SFG' by adding a branch of symbolic weight 'FB' from the output to the input node. The purpose of introducing the 'closed SFG' is because all orders of nontouching loops need be found as opposed to the evaluation of Mason's formula which requires enumeration of paths as well as loops.

Let Δ_c be the determinant of the 'closed SFG'. It is then noted that since $\{P_i\}_{i=1}^m$ is the set of all paths from the input to the output, the loops present in the closed SFG and not present in the original compact SFG will precisely be given by $\sum_m \{(FB) P_i\}_{i=1}^m$. Since the path FB contains only the input and output nodes which in turn, are present in every path P_i , $i=1,2,\dots,m$, it follows that the nonintersecting loop combinations, that do not touch the loops $(FB) P_i$, $i=1,2,\dots,m$, will be precisely those combinations which do not touch the path P_i , $i=1,2,\dots,m$. It follows that

$$\Delta_c = (FB) \sum_{i=1}^m P_i \Delta_i + \Delta$$

Thus, the network function can be found by simply sorting the terms of the determinant of the 'closed SFG'.

II.2 Formulating the SFG

II.2.1 Input Data Required

A SFG is generated by SNAP from data specifying the topological structure of the network, the input output variables and the characteristics of each network branch.

The input to the network must be a single independent source (current or voltage) and the output required must be the voltage or current associated with a network branch or the voltage between any two nodes of the network.

For example, consider the common emitter transistor amplifier as shown in figure II.1 and figure II.2 (in figure II.2 the branches and nodes are numbered). Network data for it is given by table II.1.

II.2.2 Finding a Tree

The formulation of compact SFG starts with the choice of a network tree. The selection of network branches to be used in the tree is made as follows.

Independent voltage sources and controlled voltage sources are the first ones included in the tree. Then come the passive RLC elements in any order. In choosing $(J+1)^{th}$ branch for the tree the undirected graph formed by J branches already selected is tested to determine whether a path exists between the two terminal nodes of the $(J+1)^{th}$ branch. If so, the branch under consideration is disqualified. If not, the $(J+1)^{th}$ branch is added to the tree. Let n be the number of nodes of the network graph. When $(n-1)$ branches are successfully chosen by the above process, we have a tree. Selection of optimum tree is referred in the Barbay and Zobrist⁽²⁾ paper.

For example, for the network of figure II.1 and II.2, if the above rule is followed, the tree selected is as shown in

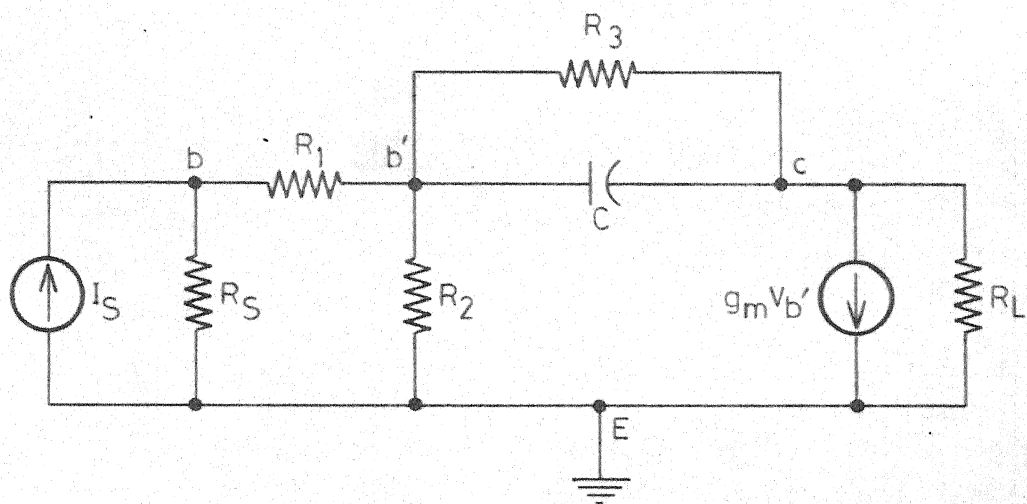


Figure II.1 Equivalent circuit of common emitter transistor amplifier stage.

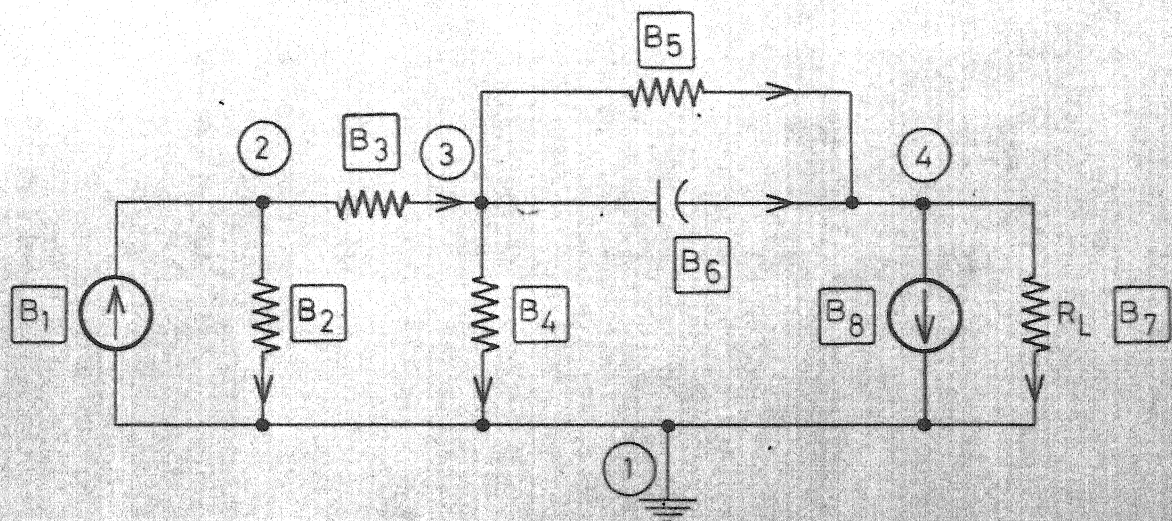


Figure II.2 Circuit of figure II.1 with the branches and nodes numbered.

TABLE II.1
NETWORK DATA

Branch Type	Branch number	Initial node	Terminal node	Symbol	Value	Control
I	1	1	2	IS		
R	2	2	1	RS		
R	3	2	3	R1	$= 1 \times 10^2$	
R	4	3	1	R2	$= 1 \times 10^3$	
R	5	3	4	R3	$= 4 \times 10^3$	
C	6	3	4	CC	$= 3 \times 10^{-12}$	
R	7	4	1	RL		
VC	8	4	1	GM	$= 5 \times 10^{-2}$	4

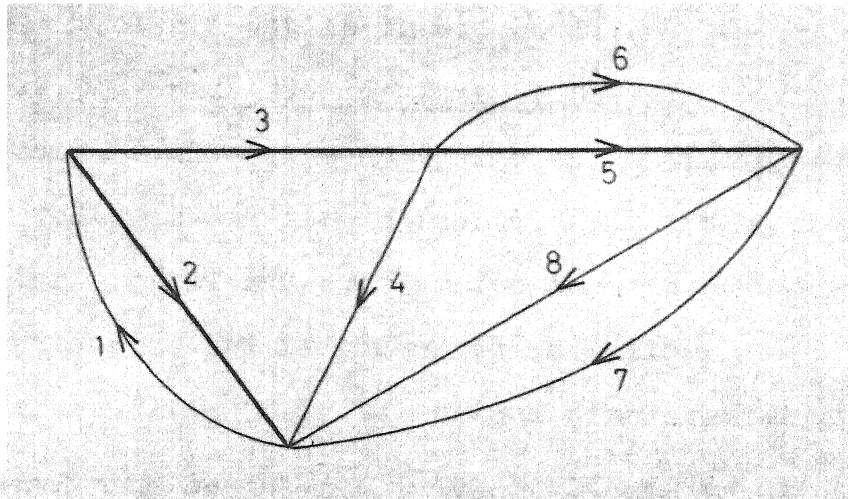


Figure II.3 Graph of the circuit of figure II.1 indicating the tree consisting of branches 2,3 and 5.

figure II.3.

The tree contains branches 2,3,5 and the links (those branches which are not in tree) are 1,4,6,7,8.

II.2.3 Formulation of Compact SFG

A compact SFG has node variables consisting of only tree branch voltages and link currents. Additional nodes are needed for control sources or for the output variable.

The compact SFG is generated as follows

1. For each link l_k , the unique fundamental circuit C_k containing branches b_i , $i=1,2,\dots,m$ is found. The sets of the compact SFG branches can then be created according to the following rules.
 - (a) For each passive branch in the tree branch set b_i , $i=1,2,\dots,m$, a directed branch in the SFG is formed from node I_{lk} to node V_{bi} with weight equal to the impedance of branch b_i , prefixed with the proper sign (Positive if the directions of l_k and b_i concur in C_k and negative otherwise).
 - (b) If the link l_k is a passive branch, a directed branch in the SFG is formed from each node V_{bi} , $i=1,2,\dots,m$ to node I_{lk} , having weight equal to the admittance of link l_k , with the proper sign (negative if the directions of l_k and b_i concur in C_k , positive otherwise).

2. If any of the four types of controlled sources are present, a directed branch is created in the SFG from the controlling variable to the controlled sources having weight equal to the constant of proportionality (g_m , β etc). If the controlling variable is a link voltage or a tree branch current, one more node is added to represent this controlling variable X (e.g. X_9 in figure II.4). X is then expressed in terms of the tree branch voltage or link current through a simple immittance relation.
3. If the desired output Y is neither a tree branch voltage nor a link current, then one node is added to the SFG to represent Y . Y is then expressed in terms of tree branch voltage or link current through a simple immittance relationship.
4. Finally, the SFG is closed by adding a branch with a symbolic weight FB , directed from the output to the input node.

For example the SFG of the common emitter transistor amplifier of figure II.1 and II.2 for the tree branches 2,3,5 is given in figure II.4 and table II.2 gives the data associated with figure II.4.

II.3 Manipulating SFG Branch Weights

From here onwards the 'compact closed' SFG will be referred as SFG. Each branch weight in the SFG is of the form (constant, symbol, S^n).

TABLE II.2SFG DATA

Initial Node	Terminal Node	Exponent of S	Branch Value	Branch Symbol
7	1	0	1	FB
1	2	0	1	RS
3	4	0	1×10^{-3}	-
4	3	0	1×10^2	-
2	4	0	1×10^{-3}	-
4	2	0	-1	RS
5	6	1	3×10^{-12}	-
6	5	0	4×10^6	-
5	7	0	-1	$1/R_L$
7	5	0	4×10^6	-
3	7	0	-1	$1/R_L$
7	3	0	1×10^2	-
2	7	0	1	$1/R_L$
7	2	0	-1	RS
4	9	0	1×10^3	-
9	8	0	5×10^{-2}	-
8	5	0	4×10^6	-
8	3	0	1×10^2	-
8	2	0	-1	RS

If a branch has an initial node x_i and a final node x_f then the three parameters associated with this branch are

$$C(x_i, x_f) = \text{Constant}$$

$$S(x_i, x_f) = \text{Symbol}$$

$$E(x_i, x_f) = \text{Exponent of } S.$$

These completely define the weight of the branch. After a loop or a set of nontouching loops has been found, it is desirable to combine the weight parameters of each branch in the loop set to form a composite loop set weight. The loop set constant may be easily formed by taking the product of the constant associated with each branch. Similarly, the loop set exponent parameter is readily formed by summing the exponent assigned to each branch. However, because computers are not particularly adept at symbol manipulation, it is inefficient with respect to both time and storage to form directly a composite loop set symbol. A much better technique is to convert each branch symbol into a numeric code. These codes are assigned as follows. Each distinct symbol, of the SFG, is stored in the array $S(J)$ and assigned a code B^J where B is some base $\{2, 4, \dots, 2^m\}$. Now a SFG branch having initial node x_i and final node x_f which contains the symbol $S(n)$ will have the code

$$K(x_i, x_f) = B^n \quad \text{assigned.}$$

The real value of this coding technique stems from the fact that the composite loop set code formed by summing the codes representing the individual branch symbol can be

uniquely decoded provided the number of identical symbols combine into any code is less than B.

For example, in figure II.4 consider the loops formed by the nodes $V_3-I_7-V_3$ and $V_2-I_4-V_2$. The weights of these loops are found as follows

For loop $V_3-I_7-V_3$

$$\text{Loop set constant} = (-1) \times 10^2$$

$$\text{Loop set power} = 0$$

For loop $V_2-I_4-V_2$

$$\text{Loop set constant} = (10^{-3}) \times (-1)$$

$$\text{Loop set power} = 0$$

To find loop set code, an array of distinct symbols of the SFG and their corresponding codes must be set up

Symbol Array	Code
No symbol	0
S (1) = FB \longrightarrow	$(4)^0$
S (2) = R_S \longrightarrow	$(4)^1$
S (3) = $1/R_L$ \longrightarrow	$(4)^2$

Loop set code for loop $V_3-I_7-V_3$

$$= K(V_3, I_7) + K(I_7, V_3)$$

$$= 16 + 0$$

Loop set code for loop $V_2-I_4-V_2$

$$= K(V_2, I_4) + K(I_4, V_2)$$

$$= 0 + 4$$

So the weight of loop $V_3-I_7-V_3$ and $V_2-I_4-V_2$ are respectively

$$-10^2 \times \frac{1}{R_L} \text{ and } -10^{-3} \times R_S$$

These loops do not touch; therefore the composite weight of second order nontouching loop formed by loops $V_3-I_7-V_3$ and $V_2-I_4-V_2$ is as follows.

$$\text{Composite loop set constant} = -10^2 \times (-10^{-3}) = (10)^{-1}$$

$$\text{Composite loop set S power} = 0$$

$$\text{Composite loop set code} = 16 + 4 = 20$$

Now to decode the loop set code 20, it can be written as

$(4)^1 + (4)^2 = R_S \times \frac{1}{R_L}$ which is indeed the symbol associated with the loop immittance product. Therefore,

$$\text{composite loop set weight} = (10)^{-1} \times R_S \times \frac{1}{R_L}$$

Each loop set contributes to a term in the network function. As each loop set is generated and coded, it is compared with existing terms. If a term with same symbol code and power of S exists, then constant of the term is updated by adding to it the constant of the new loop set otherwise a new term is created. This process of coding and decoding of symbols is an important step towards reducing the storage requirements.

After all loop sets have been found, the transfer function is complete and it remains only to transform the symbol code of each term into its corresponding symbol set.

II.4 Generating First Order Loops

Let the nodes of the SFG be labelled 1,2-----N. All first order loops which contain node J (J=1 initially) can be found by conceptually splitting node J into two nodes, one node containing all incoming branches and the other containing all

outgoing branches and then enumerating all paths between these two nodes. All branches going into node J are then removed and the process is repeated for node J+1. This procedure will produce all circuits with no duplication.

Consider the SFG in figure II.4. The topological structure of the SFG can be completely described by a routing table (table II.3), where the entries in the J^{th} row are the set of all nodes of distance one from node J. The entries of each row are made to decrease as the column subscript m increases. This routing table is used for obtaining all circuits in the SFG. Since the rows are arranged in the order of the numbering of the nodes, once all the circuits through a given node have been found, that row will be eliminated while obtaining the circuit through the rest of the nodes. In addition whenever the number of the node already considered appears as the right most entry , that entry is also eliminated. This procedure eliminates duplication of circuits. As an example in using the routing table II.3, the following four circuits can easily be shown to form the complete set of circuits through the node 1.

```

1 - 2 - 7 - 1
1 - 2 - 4 - 9 - 8 - 5 - 7 - 1
1 - 2 - 4 - 9 - 8 - 3 - 7 - 1
1 - 2 - 4 - 3 - 7 - 1

```

While finding circuit through a node J, loops formed out of the nodes appearing in these circuits should be avoided.

TABLE II.3ROUTING TABLE

R(J,M) =	1	2			
	2	7	4		
	3	7	4		
	4	9	3	2	
	5	7	6		
	6	5			
	7	5	3	2	1
	8	5	3	2	
	9	8			

For example, while finding the circuit through node 1, if we proceed as 1 to 2, 2 to 7, 7 to 5, 5 to 6 and 6 to 5, we see that nodes 5 and 6 form a loop. So the path is retraced to node 7 and from here we proceed to node 3. Again we find a loop. So finally we go back to node 1 from 7. Thus we get a circuit 1-2-7-1. In order to find the existence of a loop instead of comparing the prospective node to each node already included in the path, it is much more efficient to define the binary sequence S of length equal to the number of nodes in the SFG as follows

$$S = X(N) \ X(N-1) \ \text{-----} \ X(1) \quad \text{where } N \text{ is the number of nodes in the SFG}$$

Function X is defined as

$$X(I) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } I \text{ is contained in the path node sequence} \\ 0 & \text{if } I \text{ is not contained in the path node sequence} \end{cases}$$

Another binary sequence for the node (J) under consideration is defined as

$$S(J) = X(N) \ \text{-----} \ X(1)$$

where

$$X(I) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } I \neq J \\ 1 & \text{for } I = J \end{cases}$$

To see whether node J is present in the path node sequence an 'AND' operation is performed between sequences S and S(J); if the result is zero then node J is not present in the path node sequence S, otherwise it is present.

For example, in the above example, if we proceed as 1 to 2, 2 to 7, 7 to 5, 5 to 6, then path node sequence considered till now is 1-2-7-5-6 which gives

$$S = 001110011$$

and to find next node of the path if we proceed as 6 to 5, then node under consideration is 5, then

$$S(5) = 000010000$$

and to see whether this node is qualified node or not we perform 'AND' operation as

$$S. \text{ AND. } S(J) = 000010000 \neq 0$$

shows that node 5 is already present in the path node sequence and it will form a loop. Therefore this node is disqualified.

Additional insight may be obtained by viewing the path finding technique graphically. That is the process by which paths generated can be observed by applying the following two rules directly to the SFG

- (1) Let node J be the last node added to the path node sequence (initially J = input node). To select the next node, traverse through that branch, connected to node J that goes to the highest numbered node satisfying both the following requirements
 - (a) We did not back up from this node while applying rule 2 and
 - (b) This node is not included in path node sequence.

Repeat this process until the output node is reached, then store the node sequence and go to rule (2) or until no

new node can be found to satisfy (a) and (b) (then go to rule (2)).

- (2) Back up along the path just found (this is always possible unless we are at the input node in which case all paths have been found) until a new route can be taken according to rule 1.

For example, the heavy lines of figure II.5 show the circuit which results from applying rule 1 when circuit through node 1 is considered. Generating a second circuit requires backtracking to node 8, then continuing the sequence 3-7-1. The graphical technique for listing all paths can be helpful when solving problems by hand.

II.5 Generating Nontouching Loops of Order Two or More

This part will generally require the most time unless the network contains many distinct symbols. It is therefore necessary to exercise considerable care in developing an algorithm for finding all orders of nontouching loops.

In general to find loop sets of all orders, some comparison between the node sequences of the different loops must be made. A brute force technique is simply to store all the node sequences of the first-order loops and to find nontouching loops by direct comparison of the nodes contained in the loop. Of course, storage is also needed to indicate the loops contained in some of the higher order combination, but this storage is necessary even in more efficient techniques which follow.

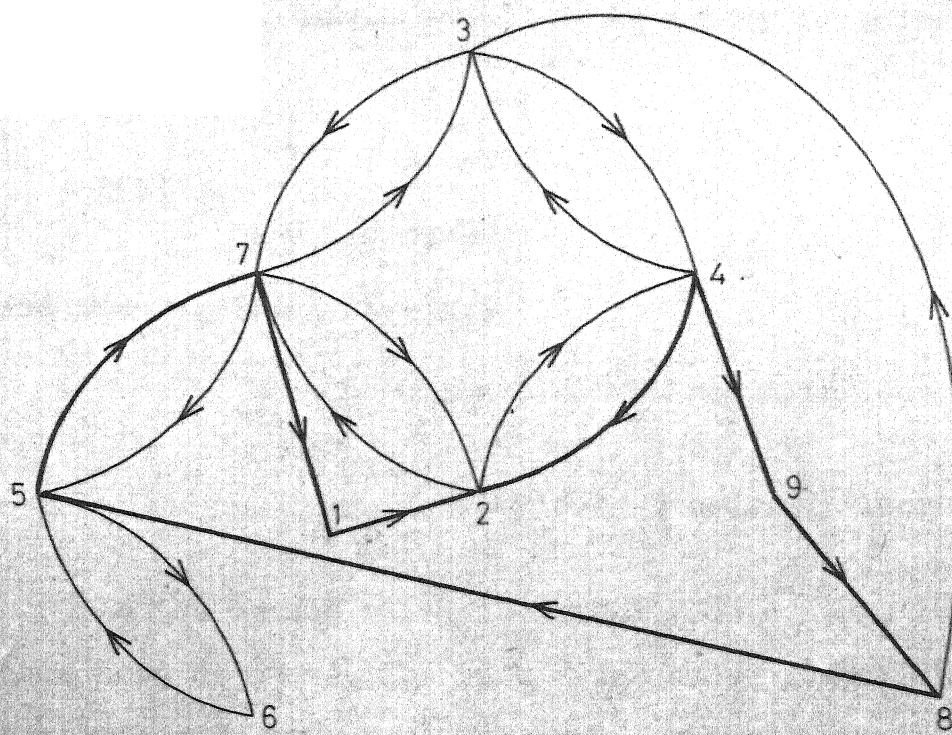


Figure II.5 SFG indicating the closed path including the nodes 1,2,4,9,8,5 and 7.

The above method is improved considerably if instead of directly comparing the nodes of loops A and B to determine if they touch, a binary array $F(I)$, associated with each first order loop, of length equal to the number of nodes in the SFG is defined as

$$F(I) = \begin{cases} 1 & I \in \{\text{nodes in loop A}\} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

and then tested as follows

$$\text{IF } F(J) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{all } J \in \{\text{nodes in loop B}\} \Rightarrow \text{loops do not touch} \\ 1 & \text{any } J \in \{\text{nodes in loop B}\} \Rightarrow \text{loops touch} \end{cases}$$

In the method which is actually used here, only a single code need be stored for each first order loop instead of the complete node sequence. As each first order loop is generated, it is assigned an integer code whose binary representation shows the set of nodes in the loop.

For example, if loop A contains the nodes $\{1,2,7\}$, loop B contains the nodes $\{5,6\}$ and C contains $\{1,2,4,9,8,5,7\}$, the codes are evaluated as

$$A = (001000011)_2 = (67)_{10}$$

$$B = (000110000)_2 = (48)_{10}$$

$$C = (111011011)_2 = (475)_{10}$$

To determine whether the two loops touch or not the masking operation 'AND' is used. Thus

$$(A). \text{ AND. } (B) = (000000000)_2 = 0$$

The result is zero indicating that loops A and B do not touch.

$$\text{And } (A). \text{ AND. } (C) = (001000011)_2 \neq 0 = (67)_{10}$$

The result is not zero indicating that loops A and C touch.

In our computer IBM 7044, 'AND' operation of logical strings is not possible. Therefore, a subroutine is written to find the 'AND' operation of binary equivalent of two decimal numbers.

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2. J.E. Barbay and G.W. Zobrist, 'Distinguishing characteristics of the optimum tree', 5th Allerton Conf. on circuit and system theory, pp 730-737, 1967.
3. P.M. Lin and G.E. Alderson, 'A computer program for generating symbolic network functions (SNAP)', Purdue University, School of Electrical Engineering, Lafayette, Indiana.

III. MODIFICATION OF SNAP

III.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the implementation details and the additional facilities like multiinput and multioutput, which have been added to SNAP.

III.2 Implementation of SNAP on IBM 7044

The change that had to be made to implement SNAP on IBM 7044 was in connection with a 'COMMON' statement used in the main program and subroutine SFG. This was required because the variables used in the 'COMMON' statement were real variables in the main program, but integers in the subroutine SFG, which is not allowed in IBM 7044, available at I.I.T. Kanpur. The 'COMMON' statement in the main program and in the subroutine SFG was the following

COMMON	SEMPON, SEMPON, POLY	In main program
--------	----------------------	-----------------

COMMON	NF, NS, IB	In subroutine SFG
--------	------------	-------------------

These statements were deleted both in the main program as well as in the subroutine SFG, and this change did not affect the program. Instead these variables used in the 'COMMON' statement were defined before using them in the respective programs. This 'COMMON' statement was used in the original SNAP to save memory because corresponding common variables are stored in the same area in memory. But this facility had to be sacrificed in the modified program.

An error was detected in the original SNAP when a differential amplifier circuit containing 12 branches (which results in a total number of 59 paths and circuits, in the SFG) was solved. The dimension of the variable 'SMBOL' was not sufficient. The dimension of it should have been NBG (Number of branches of compact SFG i.e. 75) instead of NBN (number of branches in the network i.e. 25) because its subscript takes values up to NBG.
(Note: Refer to Appendix A for one more error)

III.3 Multioutput Facility

This facility is used to obtain more than one output function in a single computer run. For this the following technique is used.

Augment the original network by appending at one end a series connection of dependent voltage sources to the given network such that,

- (a) to each branch current I_j desired as an output, there corresponds a dependent voltage source which depends on I_j and has symbolic weight AAA-----etc. and
- (b) to each voltage V_{OAB} desired as an output, there corresponds a set of dependent voltage sources each dependent upon a voltage across one of the branches in the path between A and B and all having symbolic weight BBB --- etc.

By specifying the output to be the voltage across the entire series connection of dependent voltage sources, we get an output function.

From this function, the output function corresponding to I_J and V_{OAB} can be obtained by taking into account only those terms which are coefficients of AAA as corresponding to the output I_J and those which are coefficients of BBB as those corresponding to V_{OAB} .

For example, figure III.1 illustrates the network augmentation needed to find voltage V_1 and V_7 across R_1 and R_L respectively, for the given common emitter transistor amplifier shown in figure II.1 and II.2.

We get an output function as follows

$$\text{Output function} = \frac{V_{46}}{I_S} = \text{AAA} \cdot P_1 + \text{BBB} \cdot P_2$$

Then the network functions $\frac{V_2}{I_S}$ and $\frac{V_7}{I_S}$ are given by

$$\frac{V_2}{I_S} = P_1 \text{ and } \frac{V_7}{I_S} = P_2,$$

P_1 and P_2 are polynomials containing the circuit symbols

Detailed Algorithm

Corresponding to each required current through a branch J , a current controlled voltage source is added to the network. The controlling variable is the current in the branch J . The symbol associated with the branch is given in the 'DATA' statement. Similarly, if the output is a voltage across a branch J , then a voltage controlled voltage source is added to the network with the controlling variable as the voltage in the branch J . The symbol associated with this branch is given in

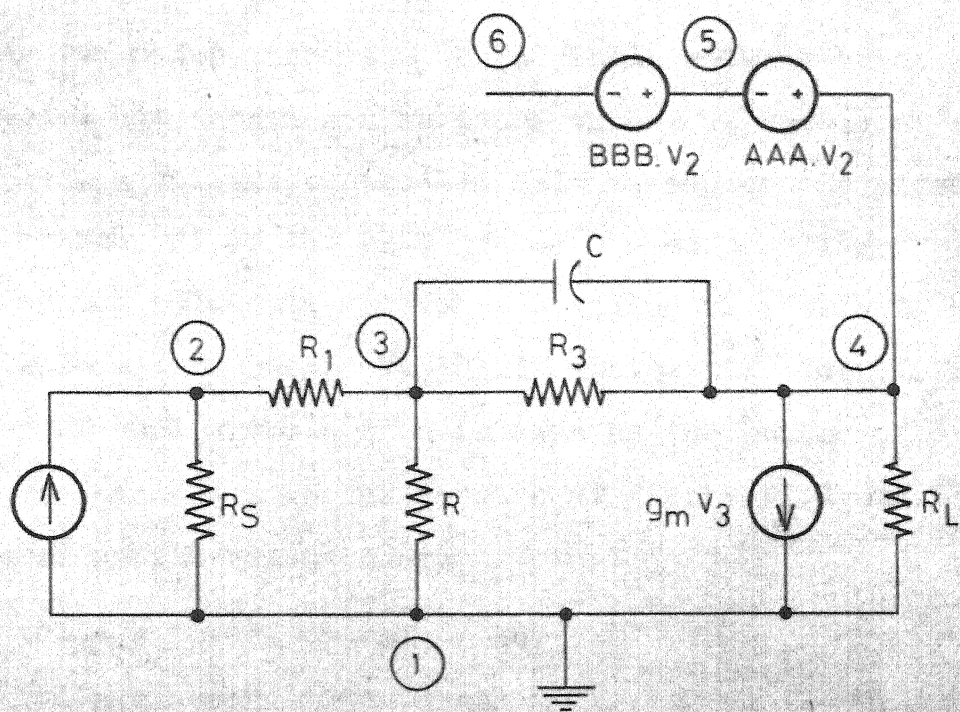


Figure III.1 Augmented network for multioutput.

the 'DATA' statement which is different from those for other controlled sources. If the required output voltage is a voltage across two nodes, across which a single network branch is not connected but a path can be found through a number of tree branches, a voltage controlled voltage source is added for each branch (J) of the path having the controlling variable at that branch (J). All of such controlled sources will have same symbol defined in the 'DATA' statement. Therefore the number of such symbols used is same as the number of outputs.

For example , in the network of figure II.1 and II.2, the required output voltages are

1. Voltage across branch 2, and
2. Voltage across nodes 2 and 4 (V_{24})

For voltage V_{24} the path between nodes 2 and 4 is found out through the tree (consisting of branches 2,3 and 5). The path between node 2 and 4 contains branches 3 and 5. Therefore, as shown in figure III.2, we have two augmented voltage dependent source branches B_{10} and B_{11} with the symbols BBB multiplying the voltages V_3 and V_5 respectively.

III.4 Multiinput Facility

Program SNAP permits only one independent source. However, this program has been modified by the following technique in order to be able to handle more than one independent source.

Let W_i , $i=1,2 \text{ ---} n$ represent a set of n independent sources either voltage or current. Let W_1 be the permitted independent source and let $W_2, W_3 \text{ ---} W_n$ be the sources which

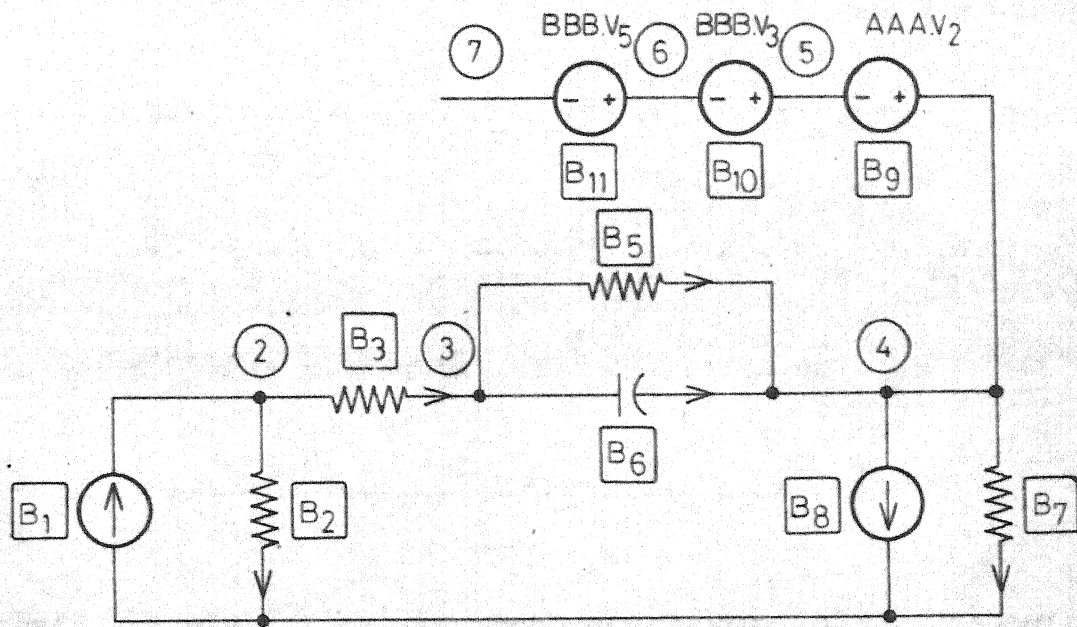


Figure III.2 Modified network for multioutput.

are dependent on W_1 with proportionality factors as shown below

$$K_1 = \frac{W_2}{W_1} ; K_2 = \frac{W_3}{W_1} ; \dots K_{n-1} = \frac{W_n}{W_1}$$

The output polynomial can be written as

$$\frac{W_{out}}{W_1} = \frac{P_1 + P_2 K_1 + P_3 K_2 + \dots + P_n K_{n-1}}{\triangle}$$

where \triangle and P_i , $i=1,2,\dots,n$ are polynomials. The output function can then be written as

$$W_{out} = \frac{P_1 W_1 + P_2 W_2 + P_3 W_3 + \dots + P_N W_N}{\triangle}$$

Network functions can be obtained as follows

$$\frac{W_{out}}{W_1} = P_1 ; \quad \frac{W_{out}}{W_2} = P_2 ; \dots \frac{W_{out}}{W_N} = P_N$$

Detailed Algorithm

If the number of input sources in the network are more than one, then the first one is taken as an independent source and the rest are treated as the sources dependent on the first one with the proportionality factor such as K_1 , K_2 - - etc. If the first independent source is a current source then the other dependent sources will be current controlled. If the dependent sources are current sources then we have current controlled current sources and if these are voltage sources then we have controlled voltage sources. Similarly if the

first source is a voltage source then the rest of the dependent sources will be voltage controlled and these will be voltage controlled voltage sources if the dependent sources are voltage sources; if the dependent source is a current source then it will be a voltage controlled current source. In all these controlled sources the controlling variable will be the independent source. All the independent sources except the first one are replaced by the corresponding controlled sources.

For example, the common emitter transistor amplifier having two independent sources I_S and I_L is shown in figure III.3 and the modified circuit is given by figure III.4.

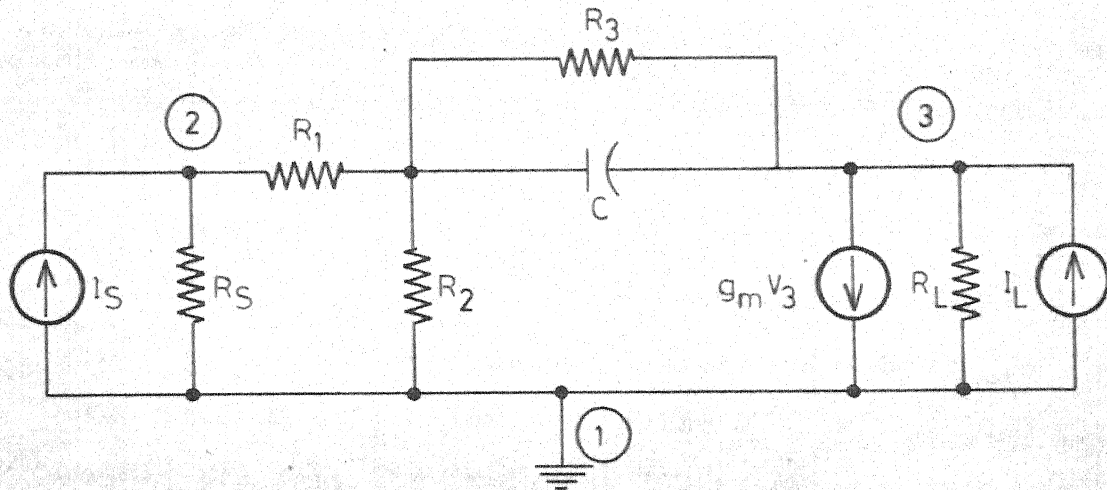


Figure III.3 Multiinput equivalent circuit of common emitter transistor amplifier stage

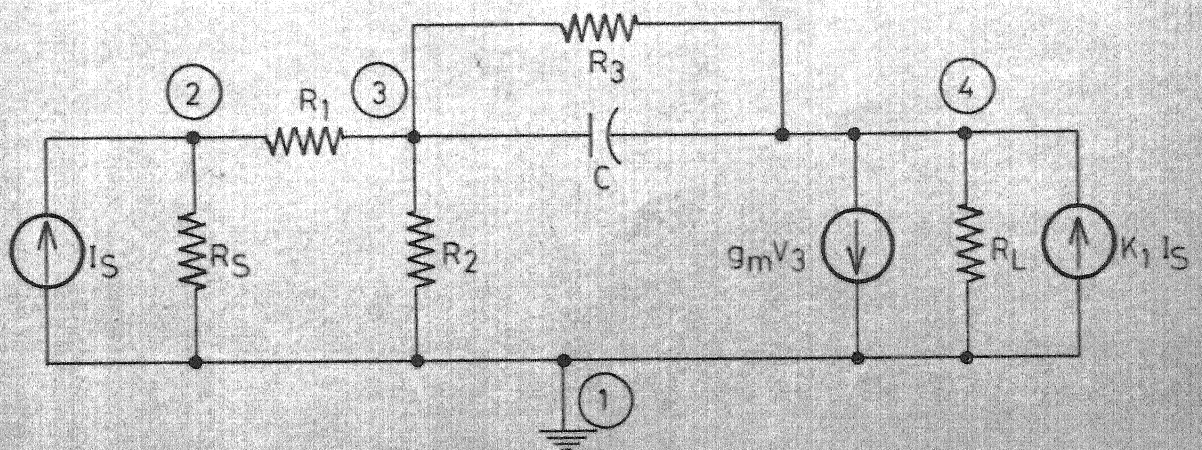


Figure III.4 Modification of circuit of figure III.3 for multiinput.

APPENDIX A

An error was encountered when developing SFG for voltage controlled current sources. If the controlling branch is a link and the type of the link is either resistance (R) or inductance (L) or impedance (Z) than for creation of extra node of link voltage from link current, the symbol of the link should not be inverted. In the subroutine SFG of the 7044 version and in the subroutine SUB2 of the 1800 version of the program, the statement 209 is changed from

209 KONSO (LIST) = 1

to

209 KONSO (LIST) = KUNO

IV. IBM 1800 VERSION OF SNAP

IV.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the implementation details of SNAP on IBM 1800.

IV.2 Changes Made for Converting IBM 7044 Version of SNAP to IBM 1800 Version of SNAP

1. All the six character variable names are changed into five character names. Generally the last character of the six character variable name is deleted except in a few cases. For details see appendix A.
2. All logical 'IF' statements are changed into arithmetic 'IF' statements. For example statements
IF (I.EQ.J) GO TO 15
I = I+1
is changed into statements
IF (I-J) 10, 15, 10
10 I = I+1
3. In the write statements, the statement that is to be printed, is kept within quote marks (') instead of stars (*)
For example
WRITE (6,10) NOD
10 FORMAT (1X, * NUMBER OF NODES = * , I3)

Statement number '10' is changed as follows

```
10  FORMAT (1X, 'NUMBER OF NODES = ' , I3)
```

4. Dimensions are reduced because the dimensions of the variables, in the IBM 7044 version of SNAP are very large, they cannot be accommodated in IBM 1800. For details see appendix B.
5. The program is divided into two parts because the whole program cannot be accommodated in the memory; these parts are executed sequentially by using the 'LINK' subroutine. However such parts are stored using a *STORECI card prior to execution. For example, let the names of the parts be PART1 and PART2. Let PART1 be executed first and then PART2. Then PART1 will contain two additional cards, one in the beginning and one in the last as follows

```
EXTERNAL  PART2
```

```
    PART1  program
```

```
CALL  LINK (PART2)
```

```
END
```

When PART1 is executed, PART2 is executed automatically
The variables from first part to second part are transferred by 'COMMON' statements.

6. The memory of IBM 1800 is insufficient to accommodate each one of these parts, so each part is further divided into number of subroutines. All the subroutines are not loaded simultaneously. Only those subroutines are loaded which are executed at the same time. This is done by the statement 'LOCAL'. The function of this statement is to call a subroutine into the memory when it is required. The restriction is that no subroutine in 'LOCAL' should call another subroutine, but in this program one subroutine calls another subroutine, which is done by 'Group LOCAL'; in 'Group LOCAL' a local subroutine can call another local subroutine provided they are in one group. It is expressed as follows. For example

```
LOCAL (SUB1, SUB2), SUB3, (SUB4, SUB5, SUB6)
```

In this SUB1 can call SUB2 but cannot call any other local subroutine such as SUB3, SUB4 etc.

7. 'BLOCK COMMON' facility is not available on IBM 1800. Therefore the variables are transferred by argument list, from one subroutine to another subroutine or from main program to subroutine and vice-versa instead of 'BLOCK COMMON'.
8. In 'DATA' statement H-format cannot be used. That's why whatever is in 'DATA' statement, is included within quote marks (').

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For example

DATA FB, SB/ 3H FB, 3H 1 /

is changed into

DATA FB, SB/' FB', ' 1 '/

9. IBM 1800 typewriter prints the character '~~#~~' instead of ' = ' character. If a correct output is to be printed from the IBM 1800 typewriter, the 8-6 combination keys on the IBM 29 key punch machine must be used. In data cards instead of ' = ' character. 8-6 combination key on the IBM 29 key punch machine (which is numeric V) is to be punched.
10. ' ONE WORD INTEGERS' control card is included. Otherwise integers will take two words in memory.

IV.3 Important Considerations for Conversion from IBM 7044 to IBM 1800 Version of SNAP. The following are the Points which are to be carefully considered .

1. Program is divided into two parts in such a way, that 'COMMON' block is as small as possible because of small memory of IBM 1800.
2. While dividing the program into parts and parts into subroutines care should be taken for back and forth referencing.

3. Dimension of the variables are reduced in proportion.
4. We should generally use base for symbol code as 4 because if base for symbol code is used as 8 then we cannot use more than five symbols (including multioutput symbols as AAA, BBB - - - etc. and multiinput symbols such as K1,K2 - - - etc.) because if a sixth symbol is used, the code for that will be 8^5 which is equal to 32768 (2^{15}) which is greater than the maximum integer ($2^{15} - 1$) represented in IBM 1800 . If one wants to use more than five symbols, base for symbol code should be 4 or less.
5. In 'Group Local', subroutine of the one local group cannot call a subroutine of the other local group. If any subroutine 'S' is called by the subroutines of the different groups then subroutine 'S' should be stored by different names and one of these names should be in each local group.

APPENDIX A

List of variables which are changed while converting
IBM 7044 version of SNAP to IBM 1800 version of SNAP.

Original Variables	Changed Variables
DECODE	DECOD
INTREE	INTEE
IPOWER	IPOWE
IQUALX	IQUAX
KAPMAX	KAPMA
KBASIS	KBASI
NFIRST	NFIRS
NOCTOT	NO CTO
NOTREE	NOTRE
NPCODE	NPCOD
SEMBOL	SEMBL
SIMBOD	SIMBD
SIMBON	SIMBN
SYMBUL	SYMBU
TCONS2	TCONS
TCONSG	TCONG

APPENDIX B

The dimensions of the subscripted variables are function of variables NBN, NBG, NPAC, NTO, NSPT, NEXPS, NRI, NCI, NRS, NEON, which are defined as follows and their original and changed values are also given.

		Original value	Changed value
NBN	Number of network branches	25	15
NBG	Number of branches in SFG	75	30
NPAC	Number of paths plus circuits	220	125
NTO	Number of terms in output	125	40
NSPT	Number of symbols per term in output	16	8
NEXPS	Number of different powers of S	12	5
NRI	Maximum number of nontouching loops	12	8
NCI	Maximum number of loops nontouching any given loop	75	40
NRS	Number of repeated symbols	9	9
NEON	Number of nontouching pairs of loop	900	400

REFERENCE

1. IBM 1800 USERS' MANUAL, By M.V.Rao and Dr.S.C.Mehta,
Department of Chemical Engineering, Computer Centre,
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V. FREQUENCY RESPONSE PLOTTING FACILITY AND LARGE SCALE SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

V.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the details of frequency response plotting for different set of values of symbols. From this plotting facility large scale sensitivity of the network function with respect to these symbols can be calculated.

V.2 Frequency Response Plotting

The expression for network function contains symbols in both numerator and denominator. After substituting the values of all the symbols, the numerator and denominator are split up into real and imaginary parts.

$$\begin{aligned} N(\omega) &= \frac{N}{D} \\ &= \frac{R_N + j\omega I_N}{R_D + j\omega I_D} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{where } R_N &= \text{Real part of numerator} \\ I_N &= \text{Imaginary part of numerator} \\ R_D &= \text{Real part of denominator} \\ I_D &= \text{Imaginary part of denominator} \end{aligned}$$

From this expression the magnitude of network function is calculated as

$$|N(\omega)| = \sqrt{\frac{R_N^2 + \omega^2 I_N^2}{R_D^2 + \omega^2 I_D^2}}$$

The phase angle is calculated as follows.

$$\begin{aligned}
 N(\omega) &= \frac{(R_N + j\omega L_N) I_N}{(R_D + j\omega L_D) I_D} \times \frac{R_D - j\omega L_D I_D}{R_D - j\omega L_D I_D} \\
 &= \frac{(R_N R_D + \omega^2 L_N L_D) + j\omega (L_N R_D - R_N L_D)}{R_D^2 + \omega^2 L_D^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

The phase angle,

$$\varphi(\omega) = \tan^{-1} \frac{\omega (L_N R_D - R_N L_D)}{(R_N R_D + \omega^2 L_N L_D)}$$

Both the magnitude and the phase angle are the functions of frequency (ω). They are plotted against frequency.

In frequency response plotting, the frequency scale is a log scale. The magnitude or phase angle are in linear scale. The scale of these variables is given by maximum and minimum value of these variables.

All the symbols of network function are stored in an array. Identical symbols are sorted out and their corresponding values are stored in temporary locations. After calculating the magnitude and phase angle of the network function for each set, the symbol values which are stored in temporary locations are replaced by new set of symbol values. After this the magnitude and phase angle for different set of values of symbols can be calculated.

V.3 Large Scale Sensitivity Analysis

The large scale sensitivity of the network function with respect to any of the symbols can be calculated by plotting the frequency response for different values of that particular symbol keeping rest of the symbols constant.

APPENDIX A

A BRIEF LIST OF LIMITATIONS ON THE SIZE AND TYPE OF NETWORK
ALLOWED

	<u>IN IBM 7044</u>	<u>IN IBM 1800</u>
<u>Number of Network Branches (NBN)</u>	25	15
<u>Remark</u> SNAP cannot handle all networks having NBN branches or less. Other factors such as SFG characteristics (number of higher order loops for example) and number of network symbols to name a few can further limit the size of the network.		
<u>Maximum Number of Elements that can be Represented by the same symbol (k)</u>	7	3
<u>Remark</u> This number can be increased to $2^n - 1$ by increasing the symbol code base used to 2^n , $n > \log_2 (k+1)$ on the input data card 2.		
<u>Number of Different Powers of S (NEXPS)</u>	12	5
<u>Remark</u> Sufficient for network containing no more than NEXPS reactive elements		

IN IBM 7044 IN IBM 1800

Estimate of the Maximum Number of
Distinct Network Symbols (Including
Multiinput and Multioutput Symbols)
Permitted (SYM)

11

7

Remark This restriction results from
the fact that SNAP can contain no more
than 125 different symbol combinations
in the output in IBM 7044 and 40 diffe-
rent symbol combinations in the output
in IBM 1800.

APPENDIX B

USER'S MANUAL

INFORMATION NEEDED BY USER

Program SNAP (Symbolic Network Analysis Program)

Purpose To obtain the network functions $\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}}$,
 $\frac{V_{out}}{I_{in}}$, $\frac{I_{out}}{V_{in}}$ or $\frac{I_{out}}{I_{in}}$ as a ratio of two polynomials
of the following type:

- (1) All network element values are represented by
symbols (the symbols need not all be different)

Examples:
$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{S^2 L R C}{S^2 2 L R C + S(L + R^2 C) + R}$$
$$\frac{V_{out}}{I_{in}} = \frac{Z Y R^2}{2 Z Y R + Z + R^2 Y + R}$$

- (2) Some element values are specified numerically,
some symbolically,

Example:
$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{S^2}{S^2 2R + S(.5 \times 10^6 + 150R^2) + .75 \times 10^8 R}$$

- (3) All element values are given numerically,

Example:
$$\frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = \frac{S^2}{2S^2 + 2 \times 10^4 S + .75 \times 10^8}$$

Description Program SNAP is designed to handle lumped, linear, time invariant networks containing the following type components

- (1) Two terminal circuit elements-resistance, inductance and capacitance.
- (2) Two terminal network described by an admittance or impedance parameter.
- (3) All types of controlled sources.
- (4) Independent sources.

(NOTE : Mutual inductance, ideal transformers gyrators, etc. can be modeled with elements in (1) and (3)).

Network Data Required: After the network components has been modeled by the type elements allowed, the branches and nodes are to be numbered consecutively starting with 1 and reference directions for each branch current are to be chosen. The following gives the sequence of data cards needed to describe the network.

DATA REQUIRED IN IBM 7044

CARD 1

Columns

Contents

1-72

Title card (all 72 columns are reproduced in the output. Column 1 should not be blank).

CARD 2ColumnsContents

1-5
(right adjusted)

Number of nodes in the network

6-10
(right adjusted)

Number of branches in the network

The following three entries are optional

11-15
(right adjusted)

Number base of symbol codes
(automatically set to 8 if left blank)

21

1 if a description of the SFG is to be
listed, blank otherwise

22

1 if all loops (circuits) in the SFG are
to be listed (node sequence), blank
otherwise

CARD 3ColumnsContents

1-5
(right adjusted)

Number of input sources

6-10
(right adjusted)

Number of outputs

CARD 4 thru (b+3)

(b = number of network branches)

Note 1: Each card describes one network branch (element).

Note 2: If output is a voltage (current) associated with a
particular branch, then the data card describing
this branch should be entered first (last) among

the branch data cards (cards 4 thru (b+3)) to insure that this branch will be chosen as part of the tree (cotree).

Note 3: When a large number of branches share one common terminal, it is better to place these branches first starting with card 4 (card 5 if note 2 applies).

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Contents</u>
1-2 (left adjusted)	Element type; E: voltage source
	I: current source
	G: Conductance
	R: resistance
	L: inductance
	C: capacitance
	Z: impedance
	Y: admittance
	CC: current controlled current source
	CV: current controlled voltage source
	VC: voltage controlled current source
	VV: voltage controlled voltage source

<u>Continued</u> <u>Columns</u> 3-5 (right adjusted)	<u>Contents</u>
6-10 (right adjusted)	Element number- - all elements of the network must be assigned a distinct number (positive integer). For greatest efficiency, the numbering should be consecutive.
11-15 (right adjusted)	Initial node - -this is relative to the arbitrarily chosen current direction.
17-19 (right adjusted)	Terminal node- -this is relative to the arbitrarily chosen current direction.
20	Element symbol- -the element's value, if not specified, is represented by this symbol.
21-32 (right adjusted)	Equal sign (=) if element is to be assigned a value. Leave blank if element value is to be represented in symbolic form.
33-35 (right adjusted)	Element value (if known)- -Format is E12.5. Units should be compatible with element type as specified in columns 1-2; for example, R is expressed in ohms, G in mhos.
	If element is a dependent source, enter the element number of its control.

If n is the number of input sources then n cards will give input sources each containing one input source. These cards are as follows

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Contents</u>
1-5 (right adjusted)	Branch number of source
10	1 if input is current source otherwise blank

So far the number of cards punched is equal to $(b+3+n)$.

If m is the number of outputs cards $(b+3+n+1)^{\text{th}}$ to $(b+3+n+m)^{\text{th}}$ are punched as follows

<u>Columns</u>	<u>Contents</u>
1-5 (right adjusted)	Network branch number associated with output (leave blank if output is voltage across more than one branch).
5-10 (right adjusted)	Node number corresponding to positive output voltage node (leave blank if columns 1-5 are not blank).
10-15 (right adjusted)	Node number corresponding to the negative output voltage node (columns can be left blank if 1-5 are not blank).
20	1 if output is current through a branch, blank otherwise (when columns 5-10 and 10-15 are not blank this should be blank).

Data Required in IBM 1800

If the program is stored in IBM 1800 disk. The first two control cards are as follows

```
// JOB
// XEQ SNAP          F X
      8              16 17
```

The rest of the data cards are same as the data cards in IBM 7044.

The important difference is that instead of '=' character, code 8-6 should be punched. This is the IBM 1800 typewriter equivalent of '=' character (code 8-6 is numeric V in the IBM 29 key punch machine).

In 'Card 2' if columns 11-15 are left blank the base for symbol code will be automatically 4 instead of 8.

If frequency response plotting is required punch '1' in the column 1 of next card, otherwise use a blank card.

Frequency Response Plotting Data

After the earlier data cards the first card contains

<u>Column</u>	<u>Contents</u>
1-10 (right adjusted)	Number of sets of symbols.
10-20 (right adjusted)	Number of frequencies to which plotting is done.

The next set of cards contain the values of symbols in E 12.5 format (starting from first column). These values are fed after seeing the printout as follows.

Network function contains symbol. The machine will print the first symbol and then wait for its values. The user has to give its value, and then machine will print the second symbol and wait for its value. The user has to give the value of this symbol. This process is repeated for all the symbols. After one set the machine will wait for rest of the sets of symbols. The user has to give the rest of the sets of symbols values simultaneously in the same order.

Note: While plotting any network function of a network containing multiinputs, using multiple outputs. The multiinput and multioutput symbol value corresponding to this network function is punched as one (in E12.5 format) and the rest of the multiinput and multioutput symbols value are punched as zero in the data cards.

Whenever the symbol occurs as '1', the user should give its value as '1' in E12.5 format.

DATA CARDS FOR COMMON EMITTER AMPLIFIER

***** COMMON EMITTER TRANSISTER AMPLIFIER *****

	4	8	4	11	
	1	1			
I	1	1	2	11	
R	2	2	1	RS	
R	3	2	3	R1=	.1E+3
R	4	3	1	R2=	.1E+4
R	5	3	4	R3=	.4E+7
C	6	3	4	CC=	.3E-11
R	7	4	1	RL	
VC	8	4	1	GM=	.5E-1 4
	1	1			
	7				

COMMON EMITTER TRANSISTER AMPLIFIER

NUMBER OF NODES= 4
 NUMBER OF BRANCHES= 8
 NO. OF INPUT TERMINALS= 1
 NUMBER OF OUTPUT-TERMINALS = 1
 BASE FOR SYMBOL CODES= 4
 ELEMENT NO. OF SOURCE = 1

NETWORK						
ELEMENT TYPE	ELEMENT NUMBER	INITIAL NODE	TERMINAL NODE	ELEMENT SYMBOL	ELEMENT VALUE	ELEMENT NO. OF CONTROL
I	1	1	2	I1	0.00000E 00	0
R	2	2	1	RS	0.00000E 00	0
R	3	2	3	R1=	0.10000E 03	0
R	4	3	1	R2=	0.10000E 04	0
R	5	3	4	R3=	0.40000E 07	0
C	6	3	4	CC=	0.30000E-11	0
R	7	4	1	RL	0.00000E 00	0
VC	8	4	1	GM=	0.50000E-01	4
TREE SELECTED						
R	2	2	1	RS	0.00000E 00	0
R	3	2	3	R1=	0.10000E 03	0
R	5	3	4	R3=	0.40000E 07	0

ELEMENT NUMBER ASSOCIATED WITH OUTPUT= 7

SFG

INITIAL NODE	TERMINAL NODE	EXPONENT OF S	BRANCH VALUE	BRANCH VALUE	1 IF SYMBOL SYMBOL IS INVERTED	1 IF SYMBOL IS USED
7	1	0	-0.10000E 01	FB	0	1
1	2	0	0.10000E 01	RS	0	1
3	4	0	-0.10000E-02	R2	1	0
4	3	0	0.10000E 03	R1	0	0
2	4	0	0.10000E-02	R2	1	0
4	2	0	-0.10000E 01	RS	0	1
5	6	1	0.30000E-11	CC	0	0
6	5	0	-0.40000E 07	R3	0	0
5	7	0	-0.10000E 01	RL	1	1
7	5	0	0.40000E 07	R3	0	0
3	7	0	-0.10000E 01	RL	1	1
7	3	0	0.10000E 03	R1	0	0
2	7	0	0.10000E 01	RL	1	1
7	2	0	-0.10000E 01	RS	0	1
4	9	0	0.10000E 04	R2	0	0
9	8	0	0.50000E-01	GM	0	0
8	5	0	0.40000E 07	R3	0	0
8	3	0	0.10000E 03	R1	0	0
8	2	0	-0.10000E 01	RS	0	1

NO.	NODE	LIST
1	1	2 7 1
2	1	2 4 9 8 5 7 1
3	1	2 4 9 8 3 7 1
4	1	2 4 3 7 1
5	2	7 3 4 9 8 2
6	2	7 3 4 2
7	2	7 2
8	2	4 9 8 5 7 2
9	2	4 9 8 3 7 2
10	2	4 9 8 2
11	2	4 3 7 2
12	2	4 2
13	3	7 3
14	3	4 9 8 5 7 3
15	3	4 9 8 3
16	3	4 3
17	5	7 5
18	5	6 5

NUMERATOR POLYNOMIAL

$$=(-0.199999E 06+0.12000E-04 S)RS/RL$$

COLUMN	SYMBOL FOR GIVEN COLUMN
1	RS / RL

POWER OF S	COLUMN 1	CONSTANT COEFS. IN THE POLYNOMIAL COLUMN
0	-0.19999E 06	
1	0.12000E-04	

DENOMINATOR POLYNOMIAL

$$=(0.40010E 04+0.12000E-04 S) RS/RL+(0.50999E-01+0.61199E-06S)RS$$

$$+0.44001E 07+0.12000E-02S)1/RL+0.60999E 01+0.73199E-04S$$

COLUMN	SYMBOL FOR GIVEN COLUMN
1	RS / RL
2	RS / 1
3	1 / RL
4	1 / 1

POWER OF S	COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2	COLUMN 3	COLUMN 4	COLUMN
0	0.40010E 04	0.50999E-01	0.44001E 07	0.60999E 01	
1	0.12000E-04	0.61199E-06	0.12000E-02	0.73199E-04	

APPENDIX C

Worked out examples and listing

COMMON EMITTER TRANSISTER AMPLIFIER

NUMBER OF NODES= 4
 NUMBER OF BRANCHES= 9
 NO. OF INPUT TERMINALS= 2
 NUMBER OF OUTPUT-TERMINALS = 2
 BASE FOR SYMBOL CODES= 4
 ELEMENT NO. OF SOURCE = 1
 ELEMENT NO. OF SOURCE (1)= 9

NETWORK						
ELEMENT TYPE	ELEMENT NUMBER	INITIAL NODE	TERMINAL NODE	ELEMENT SYMBOL	ELEMENT VALUE	ELEMENT NO. OF CONTROL
I	1	1	2	I1	0.00000E 00	0
R	2	2	1	RS	0.00000E 00	0
R	3	2	3	R1=	0.10000E 03	0
R	4	3	1	R2=	0.10000E 04	0
R	5	3	4	R3=	0.40000E 07	0
C	6	3	4	CC=	0.30000E-11	0
R	7	4	1	RL	0.00000E 00	0
VC	8	4	1	GM=	0.50000E-01	4
CC	9	1	4	K1	0.00000E 00	1
TREE SELECTED						
R	2	2	1	RS	0.00000E 00	0
R	3	2	3	R1=	0.10000E 03	0
R	5	3	4	R3=	0.40000E 07	0

ELEMENT NUMBER ASSOCIATED WITH OUTPUT(1)= 2

ELEMENT NUMBER ASSOCIATED WITH OUTPUT(2)= 7

MODIFIED NETWORK						
ELEMENT TYPE	ELEMENT NUMBER	INITIAL NODE	TERMINAL NODE	ELEMENT SYMBOL	ELEMENT VALUE	ELEMENT NO. OF CONTROL
I	1	1	2	I1	0.00000E 00	0
R	2	2	1	RS	0.00000E 00	0
R	3	2	3	R1=	0.10000E 03	0
R	4	3	1	R2=	0.10000E 04	0
R	5	3	4	R3=	0.40000E 07	0
C	6	3	4	CC=	0.30000E-11	0
R	7	4	1	RL	0.00000E 00	0
VC	8	4	1	GM=	0.50000E-01	4
CC	9	1	4	K1	0.00000E 00	1
VV	10	4	5	AAA	0.00000E 00	2
VV	11	5	6	BBB	0.00000E 00	7

TREE SELECTED

VV	10	4	5	AAA	0.00000E 00	2
VV	11	5	6	BBB	0.00000E 00	7
R	2	2	1	RS	0.00000E 00	0
R	3	2	3	R1=	0.10000E 03	0
R	5	3	4	R3=	0.40000E 07	0

SFG

INITIAL NODE	TERMINAL NODE	EXPONENT OF S	BRANCH VALUE	BRANCH VALUE	1 IF SYMBOL SYMBOL IS INVERTED	1 IF SYMBOL IS USED
14	1	0	-0.10000E 01	FB	0	1
1	2	0	0.10000E 01	RS	0	1
3	4	0	-0.10000E-02	R2	1	0
4	3	0	0.10000E 03	R1	0	0
2	4	0	0.10000E-02	R2	1	0
4	2	0	-0.10000E 01	RS	0	1
5	6	1	0.30000E-11	CC	0	0
6	5	0	-0.40000E 07	R3	0	0
5	7	0	-0.10000E 01	RL	1	1
7	5	0	0.40000E 07	R3	0	0
3	7	0	-0.10000E 01	RL	1	1
7	3	0	0.10000E 03	R1	0	0
2	7	0	0.10000E 01	RL	1	1
7	2	0	-0.10000E 01	RS	0	1
4	12	0	0.10000E 04	R2	0	0
12	8	0	0.50000E-01	GM	0	0
8	5	0	0.40000E 07	R3	0	0
8	3	0	0.10000E 03	R1	0	0
8	2	0	-0.10000E 01	RS	0	1
1	9	0	0.10000E 01	K1	0	1
9	2	0	0.10000E 01	RS	0	1
9	3	0	-0.10000E 03	R1	0	0
9	5	0	-0.40000E 07	R3	0	0
2	10	0	0.10000E 01	AAA	0	1
7	13	0	0.10000E 01	RL	0	1
13	11	0	0.10000E 01	BBB	0	1
10	14	0	0.10000E 01	1	0	0
11	14	0	0.10000E 01	1	0	0

CIRCUITS

NO.	NODE	LIST
1	1	9 5 7 13 11 14 1
2	1	9 5 7 3 4 12 8 2 10 14 1
3	1	9 5 7 3 4 2 10 14 1
4	1	9 5 7 2 10 14 1
5	1	9 3 7 13 11 14 1
6	1	9 3 7 2 10 14 1
7	1	9 3 4 12 8 5 7 13 11 14 1
8	1	9 3 4 12 8 5 7 2 10 14 1
9	1	9 3 4 12 8 2 10 14 1
10	1	9 3 4 12 8 2 7 13 11 14 1
11	1	9 3 4 2 10 14 1
12	1	9 3 4 2 7 13 11 14 1
13	1	9 2 10 14 1
14	1	9 2 7 13 11 14 1
15	1	9 2 4 12 8 5 7 13 11 14 1
16	1	9 2 4 12 8 3 7 13 11 14 1
17	1	9 2 4 3 7 13 11 14 1
18	1	2 10 14 1
19	1	2 7 13 11 14 1
20	1	2 4 12 8 5 7 13 11 14 1
21	1	2 4 12 8 3 7 13 11 14 1
22	1	2 4 3 7 13 11 14 1
23	2	7 3 4 12 8 2
24	2	7 3 4 2
25	2	7 2
26	2	4 12 8 5 7 2
27	2	4 12 8 3 7 2
28	2	4 12 8 2
29	2	4 3 7 2
30	2	4 2
31	3	7 3
32	3	4 12 8 5 7 3
33	3	4 12 8 3
34	3	4 3
35	5	7 5
36	5	6 5

NUMERATOR POLYNOMIAL

COLUMN	SYMBOL FOR GIVEN COLUMN				
1	K1	RL	BBB	/	RL
2	K1	RS	AAA	/	RL
3	K1	RS	AAA	/	1
4	K1	RS	RL	BBB	/ RL
5	RS	AAA	/	1	
6	RS	RL	BBB	/	RL
7	RS	AAA	/	RL	

POWER OF S	CONSTANT COEFS. IN THE POLYNOMIAL				
	COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2	COLUMN 3	COLUMN 4	COLUMN
0	0.44001E 07	-0.12500E 00	0.10000E 01	0.40010E 04	
1	0.12000E-02	0.00000E 00	0.12000E-04	0.12000E-04	
	COLUMN 5	COLUMN 6	COLUMN 7	COLUMN	
0	0.60999E 01	-0.19999E 06	0.44001E 07		
1	0.73199E-04	0.12000E-04	0.12000E-02		

DENOMINATOR POLYNOMIAL

$$= (0.40010E04 + 0.1200E-04S)RS/RL + (0.50999E-01 + 0.61199E-06S)RS \\ + (0.44001E07 + 0.12000E-02S)1/RL + 0.60999E01 + 0.73199E-04S$$

COLUMN	SYMBOL FOR GIVEN COLUMN		
1	RS	/	RL
2	RS	/	1
3	1	/	RL
4	1	/	1

POWER OF S	CONSTANT COEFS. IN THE POLYNOMIAL				
	COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2	COLUMN 3	COLUMN 4	COLUMN
0	0.40010E 04	0.50999E-01	0.44001E 07	0.60999E 01	
1	0.12000E-04	0.61199E-06	0.12000E-02	0.73199E-04	

NUMERATOR POLYNOMIAL FOR THE NETWORK FUNCTIONS V_2/I_1 , V_7/I_1 , V_2/I_9 and V_7/I_9 are respectively,

$$(0.60999E01 + 0.73199E-04S)RS + (0.44001E-07 + 0.12000E-02S)RS/RL, \\ (-0.19999E06 + 0.12000E-04S)RS, \\ -0.12500E00RS/RL + (0.10000E-01 + 0.12000E-04S)RS$$

and $0.44001E07 + 0.12000E-02S + (0.40010E04 + 0.12000E-04S)RS$

DINOMINATOR POLYNOMIAL IS SAME AS ABOVE

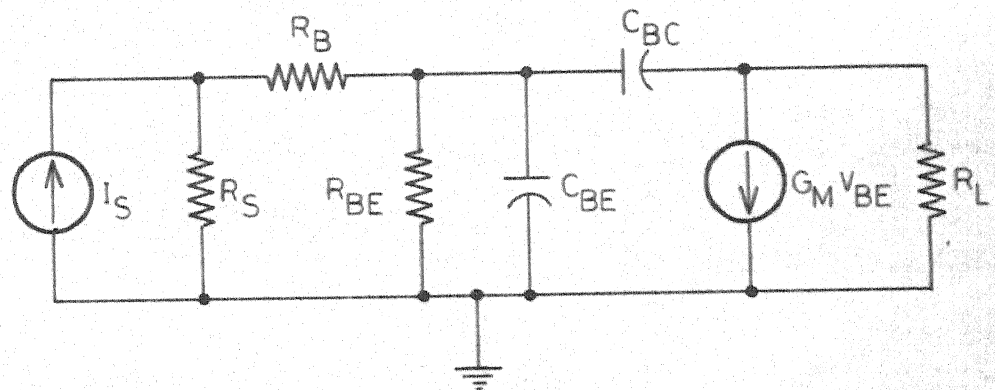


Figure VI.1 Common emitter transistor amplifier.

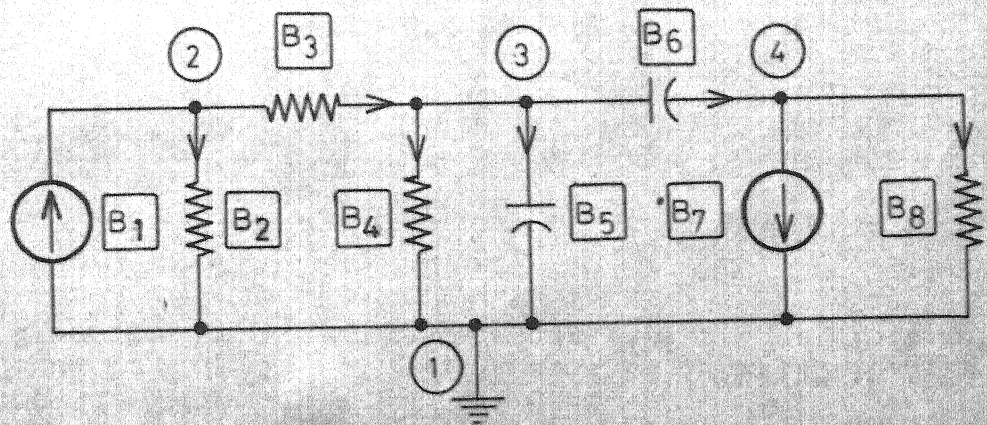


Figure VI.2 Circuit of figure VI.1 with the branches and nodes numbered.

COMMON EMITTER TRANSISTOR AMPLIFIER

NUMBER OF NODES= 4
 NUMBER OF BRANCHES= 8
 NO. OF INPUT TERMINALS= 1
 NUMBER OF OUTPUT-TERMINALS = 1
 BASE FOR SYMBOL CODES= 4
 ELEMENT NO. OF SOURCE = 1

NETWORK						
ELEMENT TYPE	ELEMENT NUMBER	INITIAL NODE	TERMINAL NODE	ELEMENT SYMBOL	ELEMENT VALUE	ELEMENT NO. OF CONTROL
I	1	1	2	IS	0.00000E 00	0
R	2	2	1	RS=	0.10000E 04	0
R	3	2	3	RB=	0.70000E 02	0
R	4	3	1	RBE	0.00000E 00	0
C	5	3	1	CBE	0.00000E 00	0
C	6	3	4	CBC	0.00000E 00	0
VC	7	4	1	GM	0.00000E 00	4
R	8	1	4	RL=	0.10000E 05	0
TREE SELECTED						
R	2	2	1	RS=	0.10000E 04	0
R	3	2	3	RB=	0.70000E 02	0
C	6	3	4	CBC	0.00000E 00	0

ELEMENT NUMBER ASSOCIATED WITH OUTPUT= 8

SFG

INITIAL NODE	TERMINAL NODE	EXPONENT OF S	BRANCH VALUE	BRANCH VALUE	1 IF SYMBOL SYMBOL IS INVERTED	1 IF SYMBOL IS USED
8	1	0	-0.10000E 01	FB	0	1
1	2	0	0.10000E 04	RS	0	0
3	4	0	-0.10000E 01	RBE	1	1
4	3	0	0.70000E 02	RB	0	0
2	4	0	0.10000E 01	RBE	1	1
4	2	0	-0.10000E 04	RS	0	0
3	5	1	-0.10000E 01	CBE	0	1
5	3	0	0.70000E 02	RB	0	0
2	5	1	0.10000E 01	CBE	0	1
5	2	0	-0.10000E 04	RS	0	0
4	9	0	0.10000E 01	RBE	0	1
9	7	0	0.10000E 01	GM	0	1
7	6	-1	0.10000E 01	CBC	1	1
7	3	0	0.70000E 02	RB	0	0
7	2	0	-0.10000E 04	RS	0	0
2	8	0	-0.10000E-03	RL	1	0
8	2	0	0.10000E 04	RS	0	0
3	8	0	0.10000E-03	RL	1	0
8	3	0	-0.70000E 02	RB	0	0
6	8	0	0.10000E-03	RL	1	0
8	6	-1	-0.10000E 01	CBC	1	1

NO.	NODE	LIST
1	1	2 8 1
2	1	2 5 3 8 1
3	1	2 5 3 4 9 7 6 8 1
4	1	2 4 9 7 6 8 1
5	1	2 4 9 7 3 8 1
6	1	2 4 3 8 1
7	2	8 3 5 2
8	2	8 3 4 9 7 2
9	2	8 3 4 2
10	2	8 2
11	2	5 3 8 2
12	2	5 3 4 9 7 6 8 2
13	2	5 3 4 9 7 2
14	2	5 3 4 2
15	2	5 2
16	2	4 9 7 6 8 3 5 2
17	2	4 9 7 6 8 2
18	2	4 9 7 3 8 2
19	2	4 9 7 3 5 2
20	2	4 9 7 2
21	2	4 3 8 2
22	2	4 3 5 2
23	2	4 2
24	3	8 3
25	3	5 3
26	3	4 9 7 6 8 3
27	3	4 9 7 3
28	3	4 3
29	6	8 6

NUMERATOR POLYNOMIAL

$$= -0.10000E\ 00S + 0.95367E-06S^2 \times CBE - 0.95367E-06S \times CBE \times GM / CBC$$

$$+ 0.10000E\ 00 \times GM / CBC + 0.95367E-06S \times GM + 0.95367E-06S \times 1 / RBE$$

COLUMN	SYMBOL FOR GIVEN COLUMN
1	1 / 1
2	CBE / 1
3	CBE RBE GM / RBE CBC
4	RBE GM / RBE CBC
5	RBE GM / RBE
6	1 / RBE

POWER OF S	COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2	COLUMN 3	COLUMN 4	COLUMN
1	-0.10000E 00	0.00000E 00	-0.95367E-06	0.00000E 00	
2	0.00000E 00	0.95367E-06	0.00000E 00	0.00000E 00	
0	0.00000E 00	0.00000E 00	0.00000E 00	0.10000E 00	
	COLUMN 5	COLUMN 6	COLUMN		
1	0.95367E-06	0.95367E-06			
2	0.00000E 00	0.00000E 00			
0	0.00000E 00	0.00000E 00			

DENOMINATOR POLYNOMIAL

$$= 0.10699E-04 S^2 \times CBE + 0.10699E-04 S \times GM + 0.106999E-04 S \times 1/RBE + 0.11070E-01 S \\ + 0.19073E-05 S \times CBE \times GM / CBC + 0.10000E-03 \times 1 / CBC + 0.10700E-00 \times CBE / CBC + 0.10700E-00 \times \\ (1/RBE \times CBC)$$

COLUMN	SYMBOL FOR GIVEN COLUMN					
1	CBE	/	1			
2	RBE	GM	/	RBE		
3	1	/	RBE			
4	1	/	1			
5	CBE	RBE	GM	/	RBE	CBC
6	CBE	RBE	GM	/	RBE	
7	CBE	/	RBE			
8	RBE	GM	/	RBE	CBC	
9	1	/	CBC			
10	CBE	/	RBE	CBC		
11	CBE	/	CBC			
12	1	/	RBE	CBC		

POWER OF S		CONSTANT COEFS. IN THE POLYNOMIAL				
	COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2	COLUMN 3	COLUMN 4		COLUMN
1	0.00000E 00	0.10699E 04	0.10699E 04	0.11070E 01		
2	0.10699E 04	0.00000E 00	0.00000E 00	0.00000E 00		
0	0.00000E 00	0.00000E 00	0.00000E 00	0.00000E 00		
	COLUMN 5	COLUMN 6	COLUMN 7	COLUMN 8		COLUMN
1	0.19073E-05	0.00000E 00	0.00000E 00	0.00000E 00		
2	0.00000E 00	0.00000E 00	0.00000E 00	0.00000E 00		
0	0.00000E 00	0.00000E 00	0.00000E 00	0.00000E 00		
	COLUMN 9	COLUMN 10	COLUMN 11	COLUMN 12		COLUMN
1	0.00000E 00	0.00000E 00	0.10700E 00	0.00000E 00		
2	0.00000E 00	0.00000E 00	0.00000E 00	0.00000E 00		
0	0.10000E-03	0.00000E 00	0.00000E 00	0.10700E 00		

NUMBER OF SETS = 4
NUMBER OF FREQUENCIES = 9

SYMBOL (1) = 1
 SYMBOL (1) = 0.10000E 01
 SYMBOL (2) = CBE
 SYMBOL (2) = 0.10000E-08
 SYMBOL (3) = RBE
 SYMBOL (3) = 0.15000E 04
 SYMBOL (4) = GM
 SYMBOL (4) = 0.35000E-01
 SYMBOL (5) = CBC
 SYMBOL (5) = 0.15000E-10

REAL VALUE OF NUMERATOR = 0.23333E 09
 IMAGINARY VALUE OF NUMERATOR = -0.10000E 00
 REAL VALUE OF DENOMINATOR = 0.11422E 08
 IMAGINARY VALUE OF DENOMINATOR = 0.46403E 02

FREQUENCY	AMPLITUDE	PHASE ANGLE
0.10000E 01	0.20428E 02	-0.25528E-04
0.10000E 02	0.20428E 02	-0.25528E-03
0.10000E 03	0.20427E 02	-0.25528E-02
0.10000E 04	0.20421E 02	-0.25523E-01
0.10000E 05	0.19793E 02	-0.24994E 00
0.10000E 06	0.74514E 01	-0.11976E 01
0.10000E 07	0.79967E 00	-0.15343E 01
0.10000E 08	0.80057E-01	0.15477E 01
0.10000E 09	0.82879E-02	0.13081E 01
0.10000E 10	0.22988E-02	0.35560E 00

SET NUMBER = 2

SYMBOL (1) = 0.10000E 01
 SYMBOL (2) = 0.50000E-09
 SYMBOL (3) = 0.30000E 04
 SYMBOL (4) = 0.17500E-01
 SYMBOL (5) = 0.15000E-10

REAL VALUE OF NUMERATOR = 0.11666E 09
 IMAGINARY VALUE OF NUMERATOR = -0.10000E 00
 REAL VALUE OF DENOMINATOR = 0.90444E 07
 IMAGINARY VALUE OF DENOMINATOR = 0.23755E 02

FREQUENCY	AMPLITUDE	PHASE ANGLE
0.10000E 01	0.12899E 02	-0.16508E-04
0.10000E 02	0.12899E 02	-0.16508E-03
0.10000E 03	0.12899E 02	-0.16508E-02
0.10000E 04	0.12897E 02	-0.16506E-01
0.10000E 05	0.12727E 02	-0.16360E 00
0.10000E 06	0.66848E 01	-0.10265E 01
0.10000E 07	0.78021E 00	-0.15156E 01
0.10000E 08	0.78275E-01	0.15230E 01
0.10000E 09	0.88778E-02	0.10773E 01
0.10000E 10	0.42815E-02	0.18364E 00

SET NUMBER = 3

83

SYMBOL (1) = 0.10000E 01
SYMBOL (2) = 0.20000E-08
SYMBOL (3) = 0.75000E 03
SYMBOL (4) = 0.70000E-01
SYMBOL (5) = 0.10000E-10

REAL VALUE OF NUMERATOR = 0.69999E 09
IMAGINARY VALUE OF NUMERATOR = -0.10001E 00
REAL VALUE OF DENOMINATOR = 0.24266E 08
IMAGINARY VALUE OF DENOMINATOR = 0.98833E 02

FREQUENCY	AMPLITUDE	PHASE ANGLE
0.10000E 01	0.28846E 02	-0.25591E-04
0.10000E 02	0.28846E 02	-0.25591E-03
0.10000E 03	0.28846E 02	-0.25591E-02
0.10000E 04	0.28836E 02	-0.25585E-01
0.10000E 05	0.27945E 02	-0.25053E 00
0.10000E 06	0.10499E 02	-0.11983E 01
0.10000E 07	0.11263E 01	-0.15326E 01
0.10000E 08	0.11272E 00	0.15657E 01
0.10000E 09	0.11317E-01	0.14816E 01
0.10000E 10	0.15148E-02	0.83928E 00

SET NUMBER = 4

SYMBOL (1) = 0.10000E 01
SYMBOL (2) = 0.10000E-09
SYMBOL (3) = 0.15000E 05
SYMBOL (4) = 0.50000E-02
SYMBOL (5) = 0.27000E-10

REAL VALUE OF NUMERATOR = 0.18518E 08
IMAGINARY VALUE OF NUMERATOR = -0.99999E-01
REAL VALUE OF DENOMINATOR = 0.39679E 07
IMAGINARY VALUE OF DENOMINATOR = 0.69246E 01

FREQUENCY	AMPLITUDE	PHASE ANGLE
0.10000E 01	0.46670E 01	-0.10999E-04
0.10000E 02	0.46670E 01	-0.10999E-03
0.10000E 03	0.46670E 01	-0.10999E-02
0.10000E 04	0.46668E 01	-0.10998E-01
0.10000E 05	0.46392E 01	-0.10955E 00
0.10000E 06	0.31448E 01	-0.83479E 00
0.10000E 07	0.42411E 00	-0.15137E 01
0.10000E 08	0.44944E-01	0.12528E 01
0.10000E 09	0.15055E-01	0.28752E 00
0.10000E 10	0.14447E-01	0.29555E-01

MAX. VALUE OF AMPLITUDE = 0.28846E 02
MIN. VALUE OF AMPLITUDE = 0.15148E-02
MAX. VALUE OF PHASE-ANGLE = 0.15657E 01
MIN. VALUE OF PHASE-ANGLE = -0.15343E 01

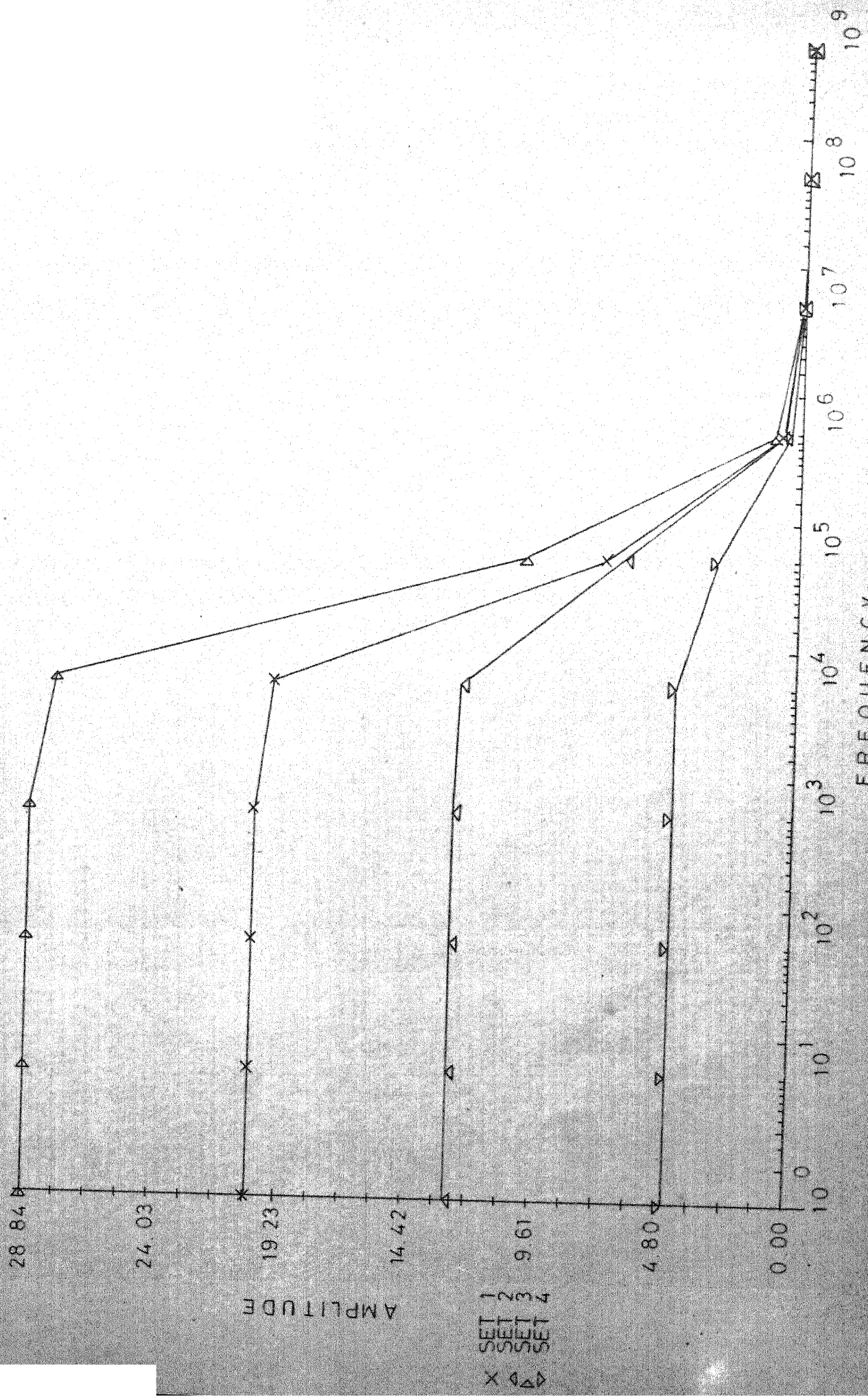


Figure VI3 Amplitude of frequency response of common emitter transistor stage

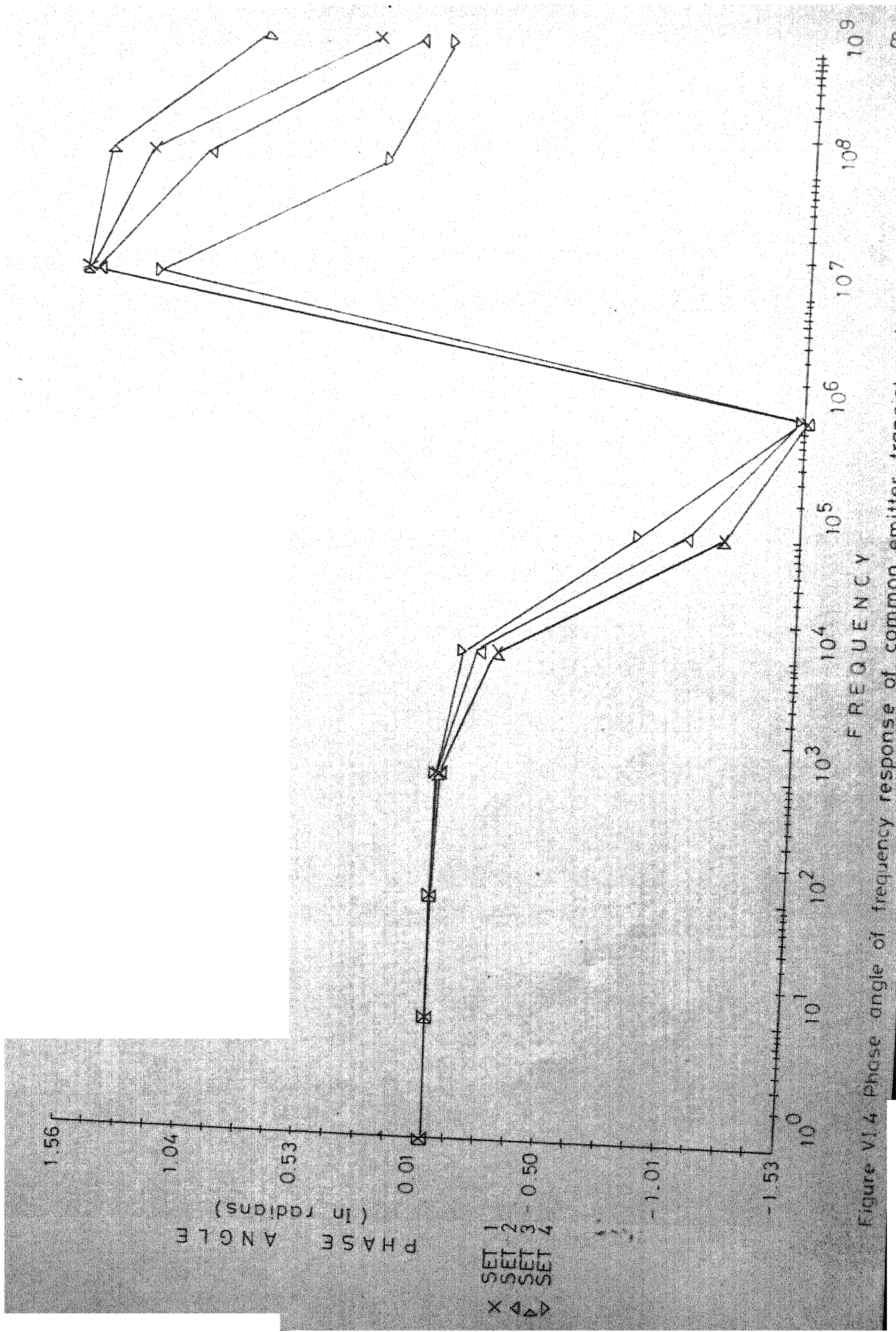


Figure VI.4 Phase angle of frequency response of common emitter transistor stage

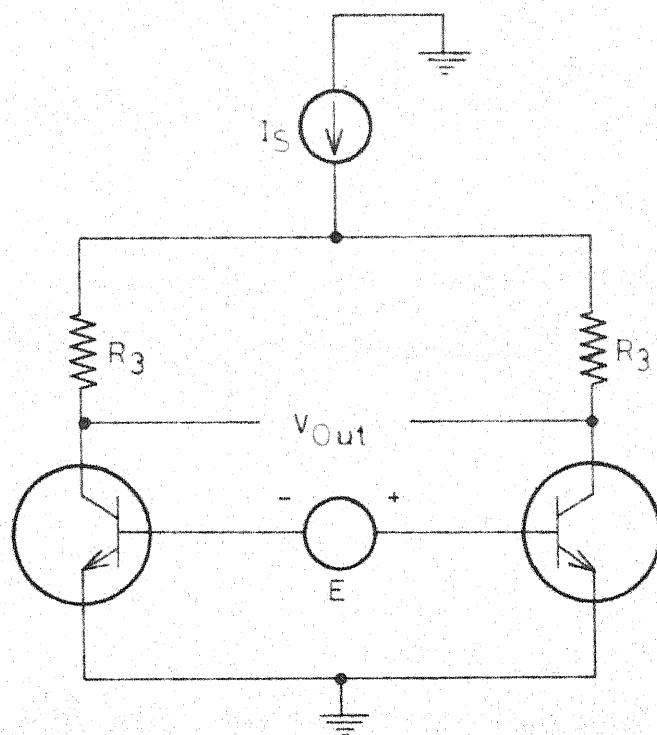


Figure VI.5 Differential amplifier.

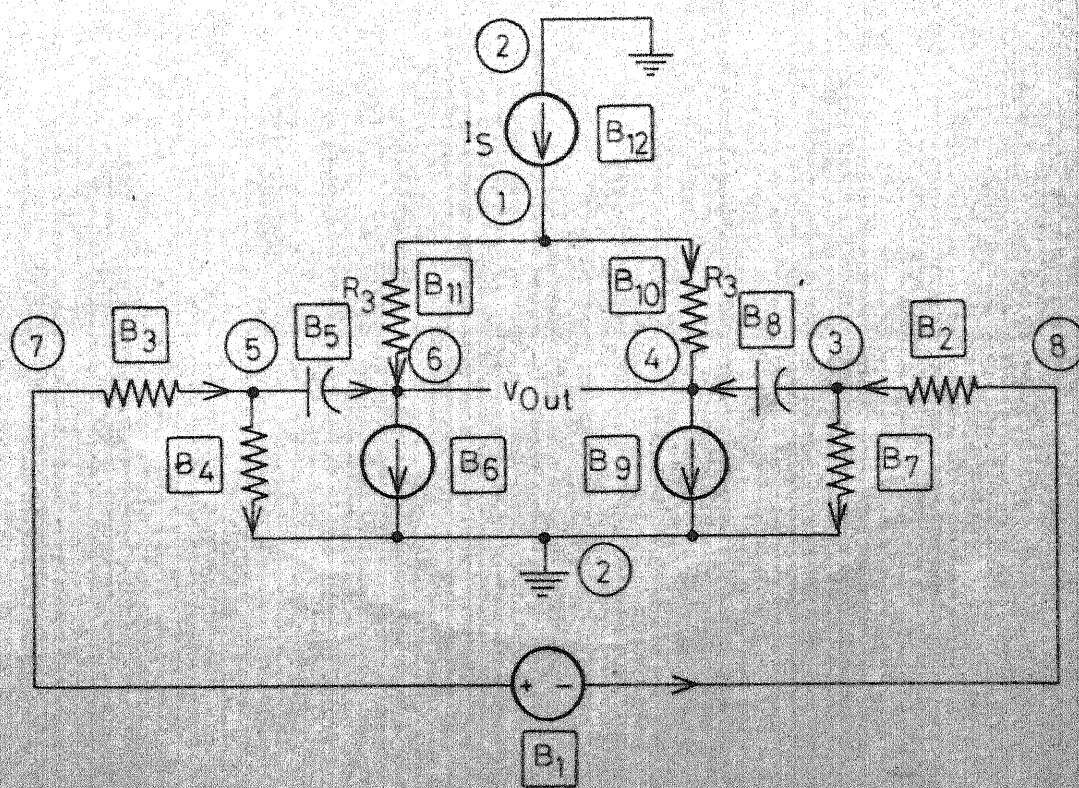


Figure VI.6 Equivalent circuit of the figure VI.5.

SFG

INITIAL NODE	TERMINAL NODE	EXPONENT OF S	BRANCH VALUE	,BRANCH SYMBOL	1 IF SYMBOL IS INVERTED	1 IF SYMBOL IS USED
13	1	0	-C.10000E	01 FB	0	1
4	6	0	0.10000E	01 GM	0	1
6	5	-1	C.10000E	01 C2	1	1
6	4	0	-C.10000E	01 R2	0	1
2	7	0	-C.10000E	01 R2	1	1
7	2	0	0.17000E	03 R1	0	0
1	7	0	-C.10000E	01 R2	1	1
3	7	0	C.10000E	01 R2	1	1
7	3	0	-0.17000E	03 R1	0	0
4	7	0	0.10000E	01 R2	1	1
7	4	0	-C.10000E	01 R2	0	1
8	9	0	0.10000E	01 GM	0	1
9	8	-1	0.10000E	01 C2	1	1
9	2	0	C.17000E	03 R1	0	0
9	3	0	-C.17000E	03 R1	0	0
9	4	0	-0.10000E	01 R2	0	1
10	11	0	0.10000E	01 R3	1	1
11	10	0	-0.10000E	01 R3	0	1
8	11	0	-0.10000E	01 R3	1	1
11	8	-1	0.10000E	01 C2	1	1
2	11	0	-0.10000E	01 R3	1	1
11	2	0	C.17000E	03 R1	0	0
1	11	0	-0.10000E	01 R3	1	1
3	11	0	C.10000E	01 R3	1	1
11	3	0	-C.17000E	03 R1	0	0
5	11	0	0.10000E	01 R3	1	1
11	5	-1	-0.10000E	01 C2	1	1
12	4	0	0.10000E	01 R2	0	1
12	3	0	0.17000E	03 R1	0	0
12	2	0	-0.17000E	03 R1	0	0
12	8	-1	-C.10000E	01 C2	1	1
12	10	0	0.10000E	01 R3	0	1
5	13	0	-0.10000E	01 1	0	0
3	13	0	-0.10000E	01 1	0	0
1	13	0	0.10000E	01 1	0	0
2	13	0	0.10000E	01 1	0	0
8	13	0	0.10000E	01 1	0	0

NO.	NODE LIST									
1	1	13	1							
2	1	11	8	13	1					
3	1	11	8	9	4	7	3	13	1	
4	1	11	8	9	4	7	2	13	1	
5	1	11	8	9	4	6	5	13	1	
6	1	11	8	9	3	13	1			
7	1	11	8	9	3	7	4	6	5	13 1
8	1	11	8	9	3	7	2	13	1	
9	1	11	8	9	2	13	1			
10	1	11	8	9	2	7	4	6	5	13 1
11	1	11	8	9	2	7	3	13	1	
12	1	11	5	13	1					
13	1	11	3	13	1					
14	1	11	3	7	4	6	5	13	1	
15	1	11	3	7	2	13	1			
16	1	11	2	13	1					
17	1	11	2	7	4	6	5	13	1	
18	1	11	2	7	3	13	1			
19	1	7	4	6	5	13	1			
20	1	7	4	6	5	11	8	13	1	
21	1	7	4	6	5	11	8	9	3	13 1
22	1	7	4	6	5	11	8	9	2	13 1
23	1	7	4	6	5	11	3	13	1	
24	1	7	4	6	5	11	2	13	1	
25	1	7	3	13	1					
26	1	7	3	11	8	13	1			
27	1	7	3	11	8	9	4	6	5	13 1
28	1	7	3	11	8	9	2	13	1	
29	1	7	3	11	5	13	1			
30	1	7	3	11	2	13	1			
31	1	7	2	13	1					
32	1	7	2	11	8	13	1			
33	1	7	2	11	8	9	4	6	5	13 1
34	1	7	2	11	8	9	3	13	1	
35	1	7	2	11	5	13	1			
36	1	7	2	11	3	13	1			
37	2	11	8	9	4	7	2			
38	2	11	8	9	3	7	2			
39	2	11	8	9	2					
40	2	11	3	7	2					
41	2	11	2							
42	2	7	4	6	5	11	8	9	2	
43	2	7	4	6	5	11	2			
44	2	7	3	11	8	9	2			
45	2	7	3	11	2					
46	2	7	2							
47	3	11	8	9	4	7	3			
48	3	11	8	9	3					
49	3	11	3							
50	3	7	4	6	5	11	8	9	3	
51	3	7	4	6	5	11	3			
52	3	7	3							
53	4	7	4							
54	4	6	5	11	8	9	4			
55	4	6	4							
56	5	11	5							
57	8	11	8							
58	8	9	8							
59	10	11	10							

NUMERATOR POLYNOMIAL

COLUMN	SYMBOL FOR GIVEN COLUMN
1	1 / 1
2	1 / R3 C2
3	GM R2 / R3 R2 C2
4	GM**2 R2 / R3 C2**2
5	GM / R3 C2
6	GM**2 R2 / R3 R2 C2**2
7	GM / R3 R2 C2
8	1 / R3
9	1 / R3 R2
10	GM R2 / R2 C2
11	GM R2 / R3 R2 C2**2
12	1 / R2
13	1 / R3 R2 C2
14	R2 / R2
15	GM R2 / 1
16	GM / C2
17	R3 / R3
18	R2 / R3 R2 C2
19	GM R2 / R3 C2
20	GM**2 R2 / R3 C2
21	GM**2 R2 / R3 R2 C2
22	GM / R3 C2**2
23	R2 / R3 R2
24	GM R2 / R3
25	GM R2 / R3 R2
26	GM**2 R2 / R2 C2**2
27	GM R2 R3 / R3 R2 C2
28	GM R2 / R2
29	GM / R2 C2
30	R3 / R3 R2
31	GM / R3 R2 C2**2
32	GM**2 R2 / R2 C2
33	GM R2 R3 / R3 R2
34	GM**2 R2 R3 / R3 R2 C2
35	GM R3 / R3 R2 C2
36	R2 R3 / R3 R2
37	GM**2 R2 / C2
38	GM R2 R3 / R3
39	GM**2 R2 R3 / R3 C2
40	GM R3 / R3 C2
41	GM**2 R2 R3 / R3 R2 C2**2

POWER
OF S

CONSTANT COEFS, IN THE POLYNOMIAL

	COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2	COLUMN 3	COLUMN 4	COLUMN
2	0.10000E 01	0.	0.	0.	
1	0.	0.	-0.	0.	
0	0.	0.	0.	0.	
NEGATIVE OUTPUT VOLTAGE TERMINAL= 4					
	COLUMN 5	COLUMN 6	COLUMN 7	COLUMN 8	COLUMN
2	0.	0.	0.	0.	
1	-0.	0.	0.	0.	
0	0.	-0.	0.	0.	
NEGATIVE OUTPUT VOLTAGE TERMINAL= 4					
	COLUMN 9	COLUMN10	COLUMN11	COLUMN12	COLUMN
2	0.	0.	0.	0.	
1	0.	-0.20000E 01	0.	0.	
0	0.	0.	0.	0.	
NEGATIVE OUTPUT VOLTAGE TERMINAL= 4					
	COLUMN13	COLUMN14	COLUMN15	COLUMN16	COLUMN
2	0.	0.10000E 01	0.10000E 01	0.	
1	0.	0.	0.	-0.10000E 01	
0	0.	0.	0.	0.	
NEGATIVE OUTPUT VOLTAGE TERMINAL= 4					
	COLUMN17	COLUMN18	COLUMN19	COLUMN20	COLUMN
2	0.10000E 01	0.	0.	0.	
1	0.	0.	0.	0.	
0	0.	0.	0.	0.	
NEGATIVE OUTPUT VOLTAGE TERMINAL= 4					
	COLUMN21	COLUMN22	COLUMN23	COLUMN24	COLUMN
2	0.	0.	0.	0.	
1	-0.	0.	0.	0.	
0	0.	-0.	0.	0.	
NEGATIVE OUTPUT VOLTAGE TERMINAL= 4					
	COLUMN25	COLUMN26	COLUMN27	COLUMN28	COLUMN
2	-0.	0.	0.	0.	
1	0.	0.	-0.20000E 01	0.	
0	0.	0.10000E 01	0.	0.	
NEGATIVE OUTPUT VOLTAGE TERMINAL= 4					
	COLUMN29	COLUMN30	COLUMN31	COLUMN32	COLUMN
2	0.	0.	0.	0.	
1	-0.	0.	0.	0.	
0	0.	0.	0.	0.	
NEGATIVE OUTPUT VOLTAGE TERMINAL= 4					
	COLUMN33	COLUMN34	COLUMN35	COLUMN36	COLUMN
2	-0.	0.	0.	0.10000E 01	
1	0.	0.	0.	0.	
0	0.	0.	0.	0.	
NEGATIVE OUTPUT VOLTAGE TERMINAL= 4					
	COLUMN37	COLUMN38	COLUMN39	COLUMN40	COLUMN
2	0.	0.10000E 01	0.	0.	
1	-0.10000E 01	0.	-0.10000E 01	-0.10000E 01	
0	0.	0.	0.	0.	
NEGATIVE OUTPUT VOLTAGE TERMINAL= 4					
	COLUMN41	COLUMN			
2	0.				
1	0.				
0	0.10000E 01				

DENOMINATOR POLYNOMIAL

COLUMN	SYMBOL FOR GIVEN COLUMN					
1	GM	R2	/	R3	R2	C2
2	GM	/	R3	R2	C2	
3	GM	/	R3	C2		
4	1	/	R3	R2		
5	1	/	R3			
6	GM**2	R2	/	R3	R2	C2**2
7	1	/	R2			
8	R2	/	R2			
9	GM**2	R2	/	R3	C2**2	
10	GM	R2	/	1		
11	1	/	R3	C2		
12	GM	/	C2			
13	R3	/	R3			
14	GM**2	R2	/	R3	R2	C2
15	GM**2	R2	/	R3	C2	
16	GM	R2	/	R3	R2	
17	R2	/	R3	R2		
18	GM	R2	/	R3		
19	GM	R2	/	R2		
20	1	/	R3	R2	C2	
21	GM	/	R2	C2		
22	R3	/	R3	R2		
23	R2	/	R3	R2	C2	
24	GM	R2	/	R2	C2	
25	R2	R3	/	R3	R2	
26	GM	R2	/	R3	C2	
27	GM**2	R2	/	C2		
28	GM	R2	R3	/	R3	
29	GM	/	R3	C2**2		
30	GM	R3	/	R3	C2	
31	GM**2	R2	/	R2	C2	
32	GM	R2	R3	/	R3	R2
33	GM**2	R2	R3	/	R3	R2 C2
34	GM	/	R3	R2	C2**2	
35	GM	R3	/	R3	R2	C2
36	GM	R2	/	R3	R2	C2**2
37	GM	R2	R3	/	R3	R2 C2
38	GM**2	R2	R3	/	R3	C2
39	1	/	1			

POWER OF S	CONSTANT COEFS. IN THE POLYNOMIAL				
	COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2	COLUMN 3	COLUMN 4	COLUMN
2	0.	0.	0.	0.	
1	0.	-0.	-0.	0.	
0	0.	0.	0.	0.	
	COLUMN 5	COLUMN 6	COLUMN 7	COLUMN 8	COLUMN
2	0.34000E 03	0.	0.34000E 03	0.10000E 01	
1	0.	0.	0.	0.	
0	0.	-0.	0.	0.	
	COLUMN 9	COLUMN10	COLUMN11	COLUMN12	COLUMN
2	0.	0.10000E 01	0.	0.	
1	0.	0.	0.20000E 01	-0.10000E 01	
0	-0.	0.	0.	0.	
	COLUMN13	COLUMN14	COLUMN15	COLUMN16	COLUMN
2	0.10000E 01	0.	0.	0.	
1	0.	-0.	-0.	0.	
0	0.	0.	0.	0.	
	COLUMN17	COLUMN18	COLUMN19	COLUMN20	COLUMN
2	0.34000E 03	0.34000E 03	0.34000E 03	0.	
1	0.	0.	0.	0.68000E 03	
0	0.	0.	0.	0.	
	COLUMN21	COLUMN22	COLUMN23	COLUMN24	COLUMN
2	0.	0.34000E 03	0.	0.	
1	-0.34000E 03	0.	0.20000E 01	-0.10000E 01	
0	0.	0.	0.	0.	
	COLUMN25	COLUMN26	COLUMN27	COLUMN28	COLUMN
2	0.10000E 01	0.	0.	0.10000E 01	
1	0.	0.20000E 01	-0.10000E 01	0.	
0	0.	0.	0.	0.	
	COLUMN29	COLUMN30	COLUMN31	COLUMN32	COLUMN
2	0.	0.	0.	0.34000E 03	
1	0.	-0.10000E 01	-0.34000E 03	0.	
0	-0.10000E 01	0.	0.	0.	
	COLUMN33	COLUMN34	COLUMN35	COLUMN36	COLUMN
2	0.	0.	0.	0.	
1	-0.34000E 03	0.	-0.34000E 03	0.	
0	0.	-0.34000E 03	0.	-0.10000E 01	
	COLUMN37	COLUMN38	COLUMN39	COLUMN	
2	0.	0.	0.10000E 01		
1	-0.10000E 01	-0.10000E 01	0.		
0	0.	0.	0.		

C		SNA00010
C		SNA00020
C		SNA00030
C		SNA00040
C		SNA00050
C		SNA00060
C		SNA00070
C		SNA00080
C		SNA00090
C		SNA00100
C		SNA00110
C		SNA00120
C		SNA00130
C		SNA00140
C		SNA00150
C		SNA00160
C	*****	SNA00170
C		SNA00180
C		SNA00190
C		SNA00200
C	****SNAP****	SNA00210
C	THIS PROGRAM FINDS THE SYMBOLIC TRANSFER	SNA00220
C	FUNCTION OR IMPITANCE FUNCTION OF A	SNA00230
C	LUMPED LINEAR TIME INVARIANT NETWORK.	SNA00240
C		SNA00250
C		SNA00260
C	*****	SNA00270
C	THE FOLLOWING ARRAY ARE ASSOCIATED WITH THE NETWORK	SNA00280
C	CHARACTERISTIC NBN(DEFINED IN PRORAM MAIN -1)	SNA00290
C	DIMENSION LT(25),IG(25),SMBCL(75)	SNA00300
C	DIMENSION IFLOW(25),NP(25),KODES(25),KONC(25)	SNA00310
C	DIMENSION N(25,25),CCNS(25,25),KCODE(25,25),IXPO(25,25)	SNA00320
C	*****	SNA00330
C	THE FOLLOWING ARRAYS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH THE NETWORK	SNA00340
C	CHARATERISTIC NBN	SNA00350
C	DIMENSION NFIRST(75),NLAST(75),IXPON(75),WEIGT(75)	SNA00360
C	DIMENSION SYMBUL(75),MIX(75),CVAL(75)	SNA00370
C	DIMENSION KONSC(75),NEST(75),TYPE(75)	SNA00380
C	*****	SNA00390
C	THE FOLLOWING ARRAYS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH THE NETWORK	SNA00400
C	CHARACTERISTIC NPAC	SNA00410
C	DIMENSION CONST(220),KCODET(220),IXPOT(220),MAPO(220)	SNA00420
C	DIMENSION NOCTCT(220),NUP(220),JAC(220)	SNA00430
C	DIMENSION NPCODE(220)	SNA00440
C	*****	SNA00450
C	THE FOLLOWING ARRAYS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH THE NETWORK	SNA00460
C	CHARACTERISTIC NTC ,NSPT,AND NEXPS	SNA00470
C	DIMENSION NA(125),NB(125)	SNA00480
C	DIMENSION KONS(16),KODI(16),SEMBCL(16),KODF(16)	SNA00490
C	DIMENSION MSORT(12),KSCRT(125),POLYU(12,125)	SNA00500

DIMENSION PCLY(12,125),ITOP(125)	SNA00510
DIMENSION SIMBCN(125,8),SIMBOC(125,8)	SNA00520
DIMENSION SEMPCN(125,8),SEMPCC(125,8)	SNA00530
DIMENSION ISET(12,75),NCTCH(900),STAR(9)	SNA00540

THE FOLLOWING ARRAYS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH THE NETWORK	SNA00550
CHARACTERISTICS NRI,NCI,NECN,AND NRS	SNA00560
	SNA00570
	SNA00580
DIMENSION SM(6),SN(6)	SNA00541
COMMON /C1/MSCRT,KSCRT	SNA00590
COMMON /C2/NAG,NBG	SNA00600
COMMON /C3/NEXPS,NTC	SNA00610
COMMON /C4/NSPT	SNA00620
COMMON/C5/SM,SN,NCLT,NINA	SNA00622
EQUIVALENCE (IXPC(1,1),NCTCH(1),SIMBCN(1,1))	SNA00630
EQUIVALENCE (CCNS(1,1),ISET(1,1),SIMBOC(1,1))	SNA00640
EQUIVALENCE (KCCE(1,1),PCLYU(1,1))	SNA00650
REAL IBLANK	SNA00660
DATA DASH/2H //	SNA00670
DATA FB,SB/3H FB,3H 1 /	SNA00680
DATA STAR(1),STAR(2),STAR(3)/3H ,3H**2,3H**3 /	SNA00690
DATA STAR(4),STAR(5),STAR(6)/3H**4,3H**5,3H**6 /	SNA00700
DATA STAR(7),STAR(8),STAR(9)/3H**7, 3H**8,3H**9/	SNA00710
DATA SM(1),SM(2),SM(3)/3HAAA,3HBBB,3HCCC/	SNA00711
DATA SM(4),SM(5),SM(6)/3HDDD,3HEEE,3HFFF/	SNA00712
DATA SN(1),SN(2),SN(3)/3H K1,3H K2,3H K3/	SNA00713
DATA SN(4),SN(5),SN(6)/3H K4,3H K5,3H K6/	SNA00714
DATA CNE/3H 1/	SNA00720
DATA IBLANK/1H /	SNA00730
PROGRAM ---MAIN	SNA00740
PRELIMINARY INPUT INFORMATION	SNA00750
NBN=NUMBER OF BRANCHES IN NETWORK.	SNA00760
NBG=NC. OF BRANCHES OF SFC	SNA00770
NTD=NC. OF TERMS IN OUTPUT.	SNA00780
NSPT=NC. OF SYMBOLS PER TERM.	SNA00790
NEXPS=NC. OF DIFFERENT POWERS OF S	SNA00800
NPAC=NC. OF PATHS PLUS CIRCUITS.	SNA00810
NRI=MAXIMUM NUMBER OF NONTOUCHING LOOPS.	SNA00820
NCI=MAXIMUM NUMBER OF LOOPS NOT TOUCHING ANY GIVEN LOOP	SNA00830
NEON=NUMBER OF NONTOUCHING PAIRS OF LOOPS	SNA00840
NRS=NUMBER OF REPEATED SYMBOLS (NUMBER OF NETWORK	SNA00850
ELEMENTS ASSIGNED SAME SYMBOL)	SNA00860
NBN=25	SNA00870
NBG=75	SNA00880
NTD=125	SNA00890
NSPT=16	SNA00900
NEXPS=12	SNA00910
NPAC=220	SNA00920
NRI=12	SNA00930
NCI=75	SNA00940

	NEON=900	SNA00950
	NRS=9	SNA00960
C	NSPTL=NUMBER OF SYMBOLS IN NUMERATOR OF EACH TERM	SNA00970
C	NBTG=NUMBER OF BRANCHES OF TREE OF SFG	SNA00980
C	NNG=NUMBER OF NCDES IN SFG	SNA00990
	NNG=NBK	SNA01000
	NSPTL=NSPT/2	SNA01010
	NBTG=NBK	SNA01020
1111	CCNTINLE	SNA01030
	WRITE(6,519)	SNA01040
519	FORMAT(1H1)	SNA01050
C	THE NEXT 6 CARDS ARE FOR PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION ON THE 1ST DATA CARD	SNA01060
	READ (5,1150)(WEIGT(J),J=1,72)	SNA01070
1150	FORMAT(72A1)	SNA01080
	IF(WEIGT(1).EQ.TBLANK)STCP	SNA01090
	WRITE (6,1160)(WEIGT(J),J=1,71)	SNA01100
1160	FORMAT(1X,71A1//)	SNA01110
	DC 1151 J=1,72	SNA01120
1151	WEIGT(J)=0.	SNA01130
	READ(5,1240)NCC,NCB,KBASIS ,LISTG,LISC,LISTP	SNA01140
1240	FORMAT(3I5,5X,3I1)	SNA01150
	IF (KBASIS)1357,1357,1358	SNA01160
1357	KBASIS =8	SNA01170
1358	CCNTINLE	SNA01180
	READ(5,1)NINN,NCCUT	SNA01190
1	FORMAT(2I5)	SNA01191
C		SNA01200
	WRITE(6,720)NCC	SNA01210
720	FORMAT(2X,*NUMBER OF NCDES=*,I3)	SNA01220
	WRITE(6,721)NOB	SNA01230
721	FORMAT(2X,*NUMBER OF BRANCHES=*,I3)	SNA01240
	IF(LISTG)723,723,722	SNA01250
722	CONTINUE	SNA01260
C	LIST SFG	SNA01270
723	IF (LISC)725,725,724	SNA01280
724	CCNTINLE	SNA01290
C	LIST ALL CIRCUITS	SNA01300
725	IF(LISTP)726,726,727	SNA01310
727	WRITE(6,728)	SNA01320
728	FORMAT(2X,*LIST ALL PATHS FROM NODE*, I3,2X,*TO NODE *,I3)	SNA01330
726	WRITE(6,729)NINN	SNA01340
729	FORMAT(2X,*NO. OF INPUT TERMINALS=*,I3)	SNA01341
C		SNA01350
C		SNA01360
C		SNA01370
	WRITE(6,730)NCCUT	SNA01380
730	FORMAT(2X,* NUMBER OF OUTPUT-TERMINALS = *,I3)	SNA01381
C		SNA01390
C		SNA01400
C		SNA01410

C		SNA01420
C		SNA01430
C		SNA01440
C		SNA01450
C		SNA01460
	WRITE(6,850)KBASIS	SNA01470
850	FORMAT(2X,*BASE FOR SYMBOL CCDES=*,I4)	SNA01480
	PROGRAM MAIN -2	SNA01490
	TAKE SFG BRANCH INFORMATION AS FOUND	SNA01500
	BY SLBRoutine AND GENERATE	SNA01510
	(1)ROUTING MATRIX INFORMATION	SNA01520
	N(J,K), AND LT(J)	SNA01530
	(2)SFG BRANCH VALUES IXPO(J,L),CONS(J,L),	SNA01540
	KODE(J,L)WHERE J=NFIRST(I),L=NLAST(I),AND	SNA01550
	I=BRANCH NUMBER	SNA01560
	TOGETHER WITH THE SYMBOL SEMBOL(K),K=1,2,...,M1	SNA01570
	CALLSLBRoutine TO FORMULATE THE SIGNAL FLOW GRAPH,SFG	SNA01580
	CALL SFG(NFIRST,NLAST,IXPON,WEIGT,SYMBOL,KONSO,MIX,NEST,LIST ,	SNA01590
	ININ,NOLT,NOD ,NCB,LISTG,NCCA,NODB)	SNA01600
	IF(NOB)1111,1111,1920	SNA01610
1920	CONTINUE	SNA01620
	IBO=0	SNA01630
	KC=0	SNA01640
	MICH=1	SNA01650
	K=0	SNA01660
	MG=1	SNA01670
	JLAS=1	SNA01680
	NCIR=1	SNA01690
	ININ=NIN	SNA01700
	INOLT=NOLT	SNA01710
	KCO=0	SNA01720
	DC 301 INK=1,NSPT	SNA01730
301	KONS(INK)=0	SNA01740
	DC 300 INK=1,NNG	SNA01750
300	IG(INK)=0	SNA01760
	FIND IXPO(J,L),CONS (J,L)	SNA01770
	GC TO 307	SNA01780
305	MG=KBASIS *MG	SNA01790
	MICH=MICH+1	SNA01800
307	IBO=IBO+1	SNA01810
	IF(LIST-IBO)19,4,4	SNA01820
4	CONTINUE	SNA01830
	LOB=MIX(IBO)	SNA01840
	J=NFIRST(LOB)	SNA01850
	L=NLAST(LOB)	SNA01860
	IXPO(J,L)=IXPON(LOB)	SNA01870
	CONS(J,L)=WEIGT(LOB)	SNA01880
	FIND ROUTING MATRIX	SNA01890
8	IF(J.EQ.JLAS)GC TO 10	SNA01900
		SNA01910

```

      LT(JLAS)=K
      K1=K+1
      IF(JLAS-NIN)28,27,28
27  N(JLAS,K1)=-1
      GC TO 29
28  N(JLAS,K1)=0
29  JLAS=JLAS+1
      K=0
      GC TO 8
10  K=K+1
      N(J,K)=L
C   FIND KCDE(J,L) AND SEMBOL(KCC)
      SMBOL(IBC)=SYMBOL(LCB)
      MCDE=NEST(LCB)
      IF(MODE)335,316,335
335  IF(IG(L))5,960,5
      5  KCDE(J,L)=IG(L)
      GC TO 307
960  CCNTINLE
      KPU=IBC-1
      IF(KPU)953,953,315
315  DO 952 KP=1,KPU
      IF(SMBCL(IBC).NE.SMBCL(KP))GO TO 952
      LCBX=MIX(KP)
      IF(KCNSC(LOB)-KCNSC(LCBX))952,956,952
956  LX=NLAST(LOBX)
      KCDE(J,L)=IG(LX)
      GC TO 307
952  CONTINUE
      IF(SMBCL(IBC).EQ.ONE)GC TO 316
953  IG(L)=MG
      KCO=KCC+1
      SEMBOL(KCO)=SEMBOL(IBC)
      KCDE(J,L)=IG(L)
      IF(KONSO(LOB))3,3,2
      2  KCNS(KCO)=1
      3  CCNTINLE
      GC TO 305
316  KCDE(J,L)=0
      GC TO 307
19  LT(JLAS)=K
      K11=K+1
      N(JLAS,K11)=0
C

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      PROGRAM MAIN--3
      NULL CERTAIN ARRAYS,SET COUNTERS ,AND DEFINE
      A CODE FOR EACH NODE OF THE SFG

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```

      MPL=0
      KIK=1
      LIL=1

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SNA01920
SNA01930
SNA01940
SNA01950
SNA01960
SNA01970
SNA01980
SNA01990
SNA02000
SNA02010
SNA02020
SNA02030
SNA02040
SNA02050
SNA02060
SNA02070
SNA02080
SNA02090
SNA02100
SNA02110
SNA02120
SNA02130
SNA02140
SNA02150
SNA02160
SNA02170
SNA02180
SNA02190
SNA02200
SNA02210
SNA02220
SNA02230
SNA02240
SNA02250
SNA02260
SNA02270
SNA02280
SNA02290
SNA02300
SNA02310
SNA02320
SNA02330
SNA02340
SNA02350
SNA02360
SNA02370
SNA02380
SNA02390
SNA02400
SNA02410

```

DC 601 KAM=1,NEXPS	SNA02420
DC 601 KIM=1,NTC	SNA02430
601 POLY(KAM,KIM)=0	SNA02440
DC 602 KP1=1,NEXPS	SNA02450
602 MSCRT(KP1)=C	SNA02460
DC 950 KC2=1,NSPT	SNA02470
950 KODI(KO2)=0	SNA02480
DC 603 KP2=1,NTC	SNA02490
603 KSCRT(KP2)=C	SNA02500
IR=1	SNA02510
NFIR=1	SNA02520
KNC=C	SNA02530
KCODES(1)=1	SNA02540
DC 2000 JS=2,NNG	SNA02550
2000 KODES(JS)=2*KCODES(JS-1)	SNA02560
IF(LISTP)175,175,1116	SNA02570
1116 WRITE(6,170)NIN,NCUT	SNA02580
170 FORMAT(* PATHS FROM NODE *,I2,* TO NODE *,I2//)	SNA02590
WRITE(6,1905)	SNA02600
1905 FORMAT(5X,*NC. NCDE LIST*)	SNA02610
175 CONTINUE	SNA02620
IF(LISTP)1113,1113,23	SNA02630
1113 K3=LT(NIN)+1	SNA02640
N(NIN,K3)=0	SNA02650
K2=LT(1)+1	SNA02660
N(1,K2)=-1	SNA02670
NIN=1	SNA02680
NCUT=1	SNA02690
KLAS=0	SNA02700
24 NFIR=0	SNA02710
IF(LISTC)1209,1209,1219	SNA02720
1219 CONTINUE	SNA02730
WRITE(6,177)	SNA02740
177 FORMAT(1X,*CIRCUITS*//)	SNA02750
WRITE(6,1905)	SNA02760
KNC=C	SNA02770
1209 CONTINUE	SNA02780
C	SNA02790
C	SNA02800
C	SNA02810
C	SNA02820
C	SNA02830
PF1(PRELIMINARY)	SNA02840
DC 1112 IZO=1,NNG	SNA02850
1112 IFLOW(IZO)=0	SNA02860
DC 31 I1=1,NNG	SNA02870
31 KCNC(I1)=1	SNA02880
NCP=KLAS	SNA02890
KLAS=0	SNA02900
23 I=2	SNA02910
J=NIN	

PROGRAM MAIN--4
 PATH -FINDING ALGORITHM
 IN ADDITION,STEP PF7 CALCULATES THE COMPOSITE
 CODE ,CCONSTANT,AND EXPONENT OF THE PATH

	NP(1)=NIN	SNA02920
	IFLCW(NIN)=1	SNA02930
	IFLCW(NOLT)=-1	SNA02940
C		SNA02950
25	K=KNC(J)	SNA02960
C		SNA02970
C	PF2(FIND NEXT NCDE)	SNA02980
	NP(I)=N(J,K)	SNA02990
C		SNA03000
C	PF3 (TEST ROLTING MATRIX)	SNA03010
	IF(N(J,K))100,60,34	SNA03020
C		SNA03030
C	PF4 (TEST FOR FLOWER)	SNA03040
34	NJK=N(J,K)	SNA03050
	IF(IFLCW(NJK))50,38,26	SNA03060
26	KNC(J)=KNC(J)+1	SNA03070
	GC TO 25	SNA03080
C	PF5(PREPARE FOR NEXT NCDE)	SNA03090
38	J=NP(I)	SNA03100
	IFLOW(J)=1	SNA03110
	I=I+1	SNA03120
	GC TC 25	SNA03130
C		SNA03140
C	PF6 (BACKSTEP)	SNA03150
60	IFLOW(J)=0	SNA03160
	KNC(J)=1	SNA03170
	J=NP(I-2)	SNA03180
	KNC(J)=KNC(J)+1	SNA03190
	I=I-1	SNA03200
	GC TC 25	SNA03210
C		SNA03220
C	PF7(FINISH PATH)	SNA03230
50	KNC(J)=KNC(J)+1	SNA03240
	KLAS=KLAS+1	SNA03250
C		SNA03260
C	FIND CODE FOR NCDE PATH	SNA03270
	NPCODE(IR)=0	SNA03280
	ISU=I-1	SNA03290
	DC 2002 IS=1,ISU	SNA03300
	NCDS=NP(IS)	SNA03310
2002	NPCODE(IR)=NPCODE(IR)+KODES(NCDS)	SNA03320
C		SNA03330
C	CALL ARRAY AND WRITE	SNA03340
	IF(NFIR.EQ.1)GC TO 179	SNA03350
	IF(LISTC)1208,1208,1206	SNA03360
1206	CONTINUE	SNA03370
	KRU=I	SNA03380
179	KNO=KNC+1	SNA03390
	WRITE(6,110)KNC,(NP(KR),KR=1,KRU)	SNA03400
110	FORMAT(4X,I3,6X,35I3)	SNA03410

1208	CONTINUE	SNA03420
C		SNA03430
	IF(NFIR.EQ.1)GO TO 320	SNA03440
	KCDET(IR)=0	SNA03450
	CCNST(IR)=1.	SNA03460
	IXPCT(IR)=0	SNA03470
	IEND=I	SNA03480
	DC 319 KEW=2,IEND	SNA03490
	JNODE=NP(KEW-1)	SNA03500
	LNODE=NP(KEW)	SNA03510
	KCDET(IR)=KCDET(IR)+KCDE(JNODE,LNODE)	SNA03520
	CCNST(IR)=CONST(IR)*CCNS(JNODE,LNODE)	SNA03530
	IXPCT(IR)=IXPCT(IR)+IXFO(JNODE,LNODE)	SNA03540
319	CONTINUE	SNA03550
	CCNEW=CONST(IR)	SNA03560
	IXNEW=IXPOT(IR)	SNA03570
	KCNEW=KCDET(IR)	SNA03580
	CALL ARRAY(1,CCNEW,IXNEW,KCNEW,PCLY,LIL,KIK)	SNA03590
320	CONTINUE	SNA03600
C		SNA03610
C		SNA03620
	IR=IR+1	SNA03630
	IF(IR-NPAC)1361,1361,1360	SNA03640
1360	WRITE(6,1362)	SNA03650
1362	FORMAT(1X,* NC. OF CIRCUITS EXCEEDS LIMIT-INCREASE DIMENSION*/	SNA03660
	1*CONTAINING NPAC*)	SNA03670
1361	CONTINUE	SNA03680
	GO TO 25	SNA03690
C		SNA03700
C		SNA03710
C		SNA03720
C		SNA03730
	PROGRAM MAIN--5	SNA03740
	MODIFY THE SFG BY REMOVING EVERY BRANCH CONNECTED TO THE NODE THRO	SNA03750
	WHICH ALL CIRCUITS HAVE JUST BEEN FOUND	SNA03760
100	T3=0.	SNA03770
	IF(NCIR-1)2010,102,2010	SNA03780
102	CONTINUE	SNA03790
	IF(NFIR-1)104,2010,104	SNA03800
103	K4=LT(NIN)+1	SNA03810
	N(NIN,K4)=0	SNA03820
	K5=LT(1)+1	SNA03830
	N(1,K5)=-1	SNA03840
	NIN=1	SNA03850
	NCUT=1	SNA03860
	GO TO 24	SNA03870
104	IF(NIN-JLAS) 105,200,200	SNA03880
105	NIN=J+1	SNA03890
	NCUT=J+1	SNA03900
	KCNC(J)=1	SNA03910
	NY=LT(J)+1	
	N(J,NY)=0	

DC 109 JC=NIN,JLAS	SNA03920
LCOL=LT(JC)	SNA03930
IF(LCCL.EQ.0)GC TO 109	SNA03940
IF(N(JC,LCCL)-J)109,107,109	SNA03950
107 N(JC,LCCL)=0	SNA03960
LT(JC)=LT(JC)-1	SNA03970
109 CCNTINLE	SNA03980
NZ=LT(NIN)+1	SNA03990
N(NIN,NZ)=-1	SNA04000
NCUT=NIN	SNA04010
GC TO 23	SNA04020
2010 IF(NCIR-1)250,103,250	SNA04030
200 CCNTINLE	SNA04040
NCL=KLAS	SNA04050
C PROGRAM MAIN--6	SNA04060
C FIND SECCND CRDR LCCPS	SNA04070
NCL=KLAS	SNA04080
KHOL=0	SNA04090
DC 257 KOW=1,NFAC	SNA04100
257 NCC TCT(KOW)=0	SNA04110
LCW1=NCP+1	SNA04120
NCC=0	SNA04130
NCL1=NCL-1	SNA04140
DC 203 LIR1=LCW1,NCL1	SNA04150
LCW2=LIR1+1	SNA04160
DC 202 LIR2=LCW2,NCL	SNA04170
CALL IAND(NPCCDE(LIR1),NPCCDE(LIR2),NAN,0,KBASIS)	SNA04180
IF(NAN)202,201,202	SNA04190
201 CCNTINLE	SNA04200
TCONS2=CCNST(LIR1)*CCNST(LIR2)	SNA04210
KXPCT2=IXPCT(LIR1)+IXPCT(LIR2)	SNA04220
KSYM2=KODET(LIR1)+KODET(LIR2)	SNA04230
CALL ARRAY(2,TCONS2,KXPCT2,KSYM2,POLY,LIL,KIK)	SNA04240
KHOL=KHOL+1	SNA04250
NCC=NCC+1	SNA04260
IF(NOC-NEON)1396,1396,1395	SNA04270
1395 WRITE(6,1397)	SNA04280
1397 FORMAT(1X,*INCREASE NEON-THE DIMENSION OF THE ARRAY NOTCH*)	SNA04290
1396 CCNTINLE	SNA04300
NOTCH(NOC)=LIR2	SNA04310
202 CCNTINLE	SNA04320
203 NCC TCT(LIR1)=NCC	SNA04330
NCC TOT(NCL)=NCC	SNA04340
C PROGRAM MAIN 7	SNA04350
C FIND LCOPS OF CRDR GREATER THAN 2	SNA04360
C GENERATE THE FIRST ROW OF ISET	SNA04370
NIPL=NCP+1	SNA04380
KAPMAX=1	SNA04390
INKC=1	SNA04400
DC 1170 ISC=NIPL,NOL	SNA04410

	INK1=NCCTOT(ISC)	SNA04420
	IF(ISC-1)1171,1171,1172	SNA04430
1172	INK2=NCCTOT(ISC-1)+1	SNA04440
	GC TC 1173	SNA04450
1171	INK2=1	SNA04460
1173	IF(INK1-INK2-INK0)1170,1170,1175	SNA04470
1175	INKE=INK1-INK2	SNA04480
1170	CCNTINLE	SNA04490
	IF(INKE-NCI)1391,1391,1390	SNA04500
1390	WRITE(6,1392)INK0	SNA04510
1392	FORMAT(1X,*INCREASE NCI THE NO OF COLUMNS IN DIMENSION OF ISET*)	SNA04520
1391	CCNTINLE	SNA04530
	DC 490 NIP=NIPL,NCL	SNA04540
	INKL=NCCTOT(NIP)	SNA04550
	IF(NIP-1)210,210,211	SNA04560
211	INKL=NCCTOT(NIP-1)+1	SNA04570
	GC TO 212	SNA04580
210	INKL=1	SNA04590
212	CCNTINLE	SNA04600
	IF(INKL-INKL)490,490,410	SNA04610
410	JIP=0	SNA04620
	DC 480 INK=INKL,INKU	SNA04630
	JIP=JIP+1	SNA04640
480	ISET(1,JIP)=NOTCH(INK)	SNA04650
	MAPC(NIP)=INKU-INKL+1	SNA04660
C	INITIATE PRCESS FOR FINDING HIGHER ORDER LCOPS	SNA04670
	DC 430 KAT=1,NFAC	SNA04680
	JAC(KAT)=0	SNA04690
430	NUP(KAT)=0	SNA04700
	JAC(1)=MAPC(NIP)	SNA04710
	KAP=2	SNA04720
440	KAP=KAP-1	SNA04730
	IF(KAP)490,490,429	SNA04740
425	KAP=KAP+1	SNA04750
	IF(KAP-NRI)1350,1350,1351	SNA04760
1351	WRITE(6,1352)	SNA04770
1352	FORMAT(1X,*INCREASE NRI- THE NO. OF ROWS IN DIMENSION OF ISET*)	SNA04780
1350	CCNTINLE	SNA04790
	NUP(KAP)=0	SNA04800
429	KAP1=KAP+1	SNA04810
	JAC(KAP1)=0	SNA04820
	NUP(KAP)=NUP(KAP)+1	SNA04830
C	LABEL LOCP OF FIRST CIRCUIT	SNA04840
	NAP=NUP(KAP)	SNA04850
	IF(KAPMAX-KAP)1347,1348,1348	SNA04860
1347	KAPMAX=KAP	SNA04870
1348	CCNTINLE	SNA04880
	ISAT=ISET(KAP,NAP)	SNA04890
C	TEST LCOP OF REMAINING CKTS	SNA04900
	MAPU=JAC(KAP)	SNA04910

```

MAPL=NLP(KAP)+1
CC 435 MAPI=MAFL,MAPU
ISOT=ISET(KAP,MAPI)
CALL IANC(NPCODE(ISAT),NPCCODE(ISOT),KAN,0,KBASIS)
IF(KAN)435,455,435
455 CCNTINLE
WRITE
TCONSG=CCNST(NIP)
KXPCG=IXPOT(NIP)
KSYMG=KODET(NIP)
DC 477 LPO=1,KAP
ITIC=NLP(LPC)
ITUCH=ISET(LPC,ITIC)
TCONSG=TCCNSG*CCNST(ITUCH)
KXPCG=KXPOG+IXPOT(ITUCH)
477 KSYMG=KSYMG+KODET(ITUCH)
TCONSG=TCCNSG*CCNST(ISCT)
KXPCG=KXPOG+IXPOT(ISCT)
KSYMG=KSYMG+KODET(ISCT)
KAPP=KAP+2
CALL ARRAY(KAPP,TCCNSG,KXPCG,KSYMG,POLY,LIL,KIK)
KHOL=KHCL+1
SET COUNTERS
423 KAP1=KAP+1
JAC(KAP1)=JAC(KAP1)+1
JACK=JAC(KAP1)
ISET(KAP1,JACK)=ISET(KAP,MAPI)
435 CCNTINLE
JACK=JAC(KAP1)
IF(JACK-2) 431,425,425
431 IF(JAC(KAP)-NUP(KAP)-1) 440,440,429
490 CONTINLE
CALL ARRAY(2,1,,0,0,POLY,LIL,KIK)
PROGRAM MAIN 8
C DECODE COMPOSITE SYMBOL CODE
C AND ISCLATE SYMBOLS FROM
C INVERSE SYMBOLS
NANU=LIL-1
DC 691 J1=1,NEXPS
DC 691 J2=1,NTC
691 POLYU(J1,J2)=0
DC 693 J1=1,NTC
DC 693 J2=1,NSFTU
SEMPON(J1,J2)=STAR(1)
SEMPOD(J1,J2)=STAR(1)
SIMBCN(J1,J2)=SB
693 SIMBOD(J1,J2)=SB
DC 951 J4=1,NTC
NA(J4)=0
951 NB(J4)=0

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SNA04920
SNA04930
SNA04940
SNA04950
SNA04960
SNA04970
SNA04980
SNA04990
SNA05000
SNA05010
SNA05020
SNA05030
SNA05040
SNA05050
SNA05060
SNA05070
SNA05080
SNA05090
SNA05100
SNA05110
SNA05120
SNA05130
SNA05140
SNA05150
SNA05160
SNA05170
SNA05180
SNA05190
SNA05200
SNA05210
SNA05220
SNA05230
SNA05240
SNA05250
SNA05260
SNA05270
SNA05280
SNA05290
SNA05300
SNA05310
SNA05320
SNA05330
SNA05340
SNA05350
SNA05360
SNA05370
SNA05380
SNA05390
SNA05400
SNA05410

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C	DECCDE KSORT(JZ) AND RECCRC TERMS	SNA05420
C	CONTAINING FEEDBACK SYMBOL 'FB'	SNA05430
	JZU=LIL-1	SNA05440
	DC 646 JZ=1,JZL	SNA05450
	KCDY=KSORT(JZ)	SNA05460
	ITOP(JZ)=0	SNA05470
	IF(KCDY)715,646,715	SNA05480
715	CALL DECCDE(KCC,KCDY,IZ,FB,JZ,SEMBCL,KCDF,KODI,ITOP,KBASIS)	SNA05490
C	ISCLATE NUM. SYMBOLS AND INVERSE SYMBOLS	SNA05500
C	CF KSCRT(JZ)	SNA05510
637	NAK=C	SNA05520
	NAT=C	SNA05530
	IF(IZ)646,646,647	SNA05540
647	CONTINUE	SNA05550
	DC 645 NZ=1,IZ	SNA05560
	KCZY=KCDI(NZ)	SNA05570
	IARG=KCDF(NZ)	SNA05580
	IF(IARG-NRS) 1340,1340,1341	SNA05590
1341	WRITE(6,1342)	SNA05600
1342	FORMAT(1X,*INCREASE THE DIMENSION OF STAR*)	SNA05610
1340	CONTINUE	SNA05620
	IF(KONS(KOZY))657,657,659	SNA05630
657	NAK=NAK+1	SNA05640
	IF(NAK-NSPTU-1)1376,1375,1375	SNA05650
1375	WRITE(6,1377)	SNA05660
1377	FORMAT(1X,*NSPT EXCEEDS LIMIT- INCREASE DIMENSIONS, CONTAINING	SNA05670
	1 NSPT*)	SNA05680
1376	CONTINUE	SNA05690
	SIMBON(JZ,NAK)=SEMBCL(KOZY)	SNA05700
	SEMPON(JZ,NAK)=STAR(IARG)	SNA05710
	NA(JZ)=NA(JZ)+1	SNA05720
	GC TO 645	SNA05730
659	NAT=NAT+1	SNA05740
	IF(NAT-NSPTU-1)1381,1380,1380	SNA05750
1380	WRITE(6,1382)	SNA05760
1382	FORMAT(1X,*NSPT EXCEEDS LIMIT-INCREASE DIMENSIONS,*	SNA05770
	1*CONTAINING NSPT*)	SNA05780
1381	CONTINUE	SNA05790
	SIMBCD(JZ,NAT)=SEMBCL(KCZY)	SNA05800
	SEMPON(JZ,NAT)=STAR(IARG)	SNA05810
	NB(JZ)=NB(JZ)+1	SNA05820
645	CONTINUE	SNA05830
646	CONTINUE	SNA05840
C	PROGRAM MAIN 9	SNA05850
C	SEPARATE POLY INTO ARRAYS FOR THE NUMERATOR AND DENOMINATOR	SNA05860
C	OF THE TRANSFER FUNCTION	SNA05870
C	THE CCNSTANT CCEFFICIENTS IN THE TRANSFER FUNCTION ARE SEPARATED	SNA05880
C	INTO ARRAYS FOR THE NUMERATOR AND DENOMINATOR	SNA05890
	KIKU=KIK-1	SNA05900
	DO 755 JA=1,KIKU	SNA05910

	JIB=C	SNA05920
	JC=C	SNA05930
	CC 755 JC=1,NANU	SNA05940
	IF(ITOP(JC))753,753,751	SNA05950
751	JIB=JIB+1	SNA05960
	PCLYL(JA,JIB)=PCLYL(JA,JC)	SNA05970
	GC TC 755	SNA05980
753	JC=JD+1	SNA05990
	PCLYL(JA,JD)=POLY(JA,JC)	SNA06000
755	CCNTINLE	SNA06010
C	PROGRAM MAIN 10	SNA06020
C	MAKE POWERS CF S IN CUTPUT	SNA06030
C	TRANSFER FUNCTION PCSTIVE	SNA06040
	MAXIM=C	SNA06050
	KARL=KIK-1	SNA06060
	CC 522 KAR=1,KARU	SNA06070
	IF(MSORT(KAR))521,522,522	SNA06080
521	IF(MAXIM+MSORT(KAR))523,522,522	SNA06090
523	MAXIM=-MSORT(KAR)	SNA06100
522	CCNTINLE	SNA06110
	CC 524 KIT=1,KARU	SNA06120
524	MSORT(KIT)=MAXIM+MSORT(KIT)	SNA06130
C	MAIN PROGRAM 11	SNA06140
C	PRINT CUT NUMERATOR CF THE TRANSFER FUNCTION	SNA06150
	LUK=C	SNA06160
	IKU=LIL-1	SNA06170
	WRITE(6,931)	SNA06180
	WRITE(6,930)	SNA06190
	WRITE(6,920)	SNA06200
920	FORMAT(25X,*NUMERATOR POLYNOMIAL*///)	SNA06210
	WRITE(6,921)	SNA06220
921	FORMAT(1X,*COLUMN*,12X,*SYMBOL FOR GIVEN COLUMN*)	SNA06230
	CC 905 IK=1,IKL	SNA06240
	IF(ITOP(IK))905,905,901	SNA06250
901	ILU=NA(IK)	SNA06260
	IF(ILU)710,710,711	SNA06270
710	ILU=1	SNA06280
711	JLU=NB(IK)	SNA06290
	IF(JLU)712,712,713	SNA06300
712	JLU=1	SNA06310
713	CCNTINLE	SNA06320
	LUK=LUK+1	SNA06330
	WRITE(6,903) LUK, (SIMBON(IK,IL),SEMPON(IK,IL),	SNA06340
	1IL=1,ILU),DASH,(SIMBOD(IK,JL),SEMPOD(IK,JL),JL=1,JLU)	SNA06350
903	FORMAT(1X,I5,20X,30A3)	SNA06360
905	CCNTINLE	SNA06370
	WRITE(6,930)	SNA06380
930	FORMAT(//)	SNA06390
	WRITE(6,1821)	SNA06400
1821	FORMAT(1X,*PCWER*)	SNA06410

<pre> WRITE(6,922) 922 FORMAT(1X,*CF S*,17X,*CONSTANT CCEFS, IN THE POLYNOMIAL*) LML=1 LML=4 IF(JIB-LML)820,818,818 820 LML=JIB 818 WRITE(6,806)(LC,LC=LML,LML) 806 FORMAT(2X,7(8X,*COLUMN*,I2)) KROWL=KIK-1 DC 808 KRCW=1,KRCWU WRITE(6,810)MSCRT(KRCW),(POLYU(KRCW,LM),LM=LML,LML) 810 FORMAT(I5,* *,7(E12.5,* *)) 808 CONTINUE IF(JIB-LML)814,814,812 812 LML=LML+4 LML=LML+4 IF(JIB-LML)816,818,818 816 LML=JIB GC TO 818 814 CONTINUE PROGRAM MAIN 12 PRINT OUT DENOMINATOR CF THE TRANSFER FUNCTION LUK=0 IKU=LIL-1 WRITE(6,931) 931 FORMAT(1X,50(1H*)) WRITE(6,930) WRITE(6,923) 923 FORMAT(25X,*DENOMINATOR POLYNOMIAL*///) WRITE(6,924) 924 FORMAT(1X,*COLUMN*,12X,*SYMBOL FOR GIVEN COLUMN*) DC 705 IK=1,IKL IF(ITOP(IK))701,701,705 701 ILU=NA(IK) LUK=LUK+1 IF(ILL)915,915,916 915 ILU=1 916 JLU=NB(IK) IF(JLU)917,917,918 917 JLU=1 918 CONTINUE WRITE(6,703) LUK,(SIMBON(IK,IL),SEMPON(IK,IL), 1IL=1,ILU),DASH,(SIMECC(IK,JL),SEMPOD(IK,JL),JL=1,JLU) 703 FORMAT(1X,I5,20X,30A3) 705 CONTINUE WRITE(6,930) WRITE(6,1822) 1822 FORMAT(1X,*POWER*) WRITE(6,925) </pre>	<pre> SNA06420 SNA06430 SNA06440 SNA06450 SNA06460 SNA06470 SNA06480 SNA06490 SNA06500 SNA06510 SNA06520 SNA06530 SNA06540 SNA06550 SNA06560 SNA06570 SNA06580 SNA06590 SNA06600 SNA06610 SNA06620 SNA06630 SNA06640 SNA06650 SNA06660 SNA06670 SNA06680 SNA06690 SNA06700 SNA06710 SNA06720 SNA06730 SNA06740 SNA06750 SNA06760 SNA06770 SNA06780 SNA06790 SNA06800 SNA06810 SNA06820 SNA06830 SNA06840 SNA06850 SNA06860 SNA06870 SNA06880 SNA06890 SNA06900 SNA06910 </pre>
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925 FORMAT(1X,* OF S *,17X,*CONSTANT COEFS.IN THE POLYNOMIAL*)
    LML=1
    LML=4
    IF(JD-LML)520,518,518
520 LMU=JD
518 WRITE(6,506) (LC,LC=LML,LML)
506 FORMAT(2X,7(8X,*CCLLMA*,I2))
    KROWL=KIK-1
    DO 508 KROW=1,KROWU
    WRITE(6,510) MSCRT(KROW),(POLY(KROW,LM),LM=LML,LMU)
510 FORMAT(I5,* *,7(E12.5,* *))
508 CCNTINLE
    IF(JD-LMU)514,514,512
512    LML=LML+4
    LMU=LMU+4
    IF(JD-LML)516,518,518
516 LMU=JD
    GO TO 518
514 CCNTINLE
    WRITE(6,530)
250 GO TO 1111
    END

C
    SLBROUTINE SFG(NFIRST,NLAST,IXPON,WEIGT,SYMBUL,KONSO,MIX,NEST,
    ILIST,NIN,NOUT,NOD,NCB,LISTG,NCCA,NODB)
C*****
C THE FOLLOWING ARRAYS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH THE NETWORK
C CHARACTERISTIC NBN (DEFINED IN PROGRAM MAIN-1)
    DIMENSION JRCW(25),NP(25),IVV(25),NUML(25),ICV(25),INTREE(25)
    DIMENSION LINC(25)
    DIMENSION NF(25,25),IE(25,25),NS(25,25)
    DIMENSION TYFB(25),JB(25),LB(25),MSYM(25)
    DIMENSION IQLAL(25),VAL(25),SYM(25)
    DIMENSION IQLALX(25),VALX(25),NUMLX(25),INTRE(25),NOTREE(25)
    DIMENSION TYFX(25),NUMX(25),JBX(25),LBX(25),SYMX(25)
C*****
C THE FOLLOWING ARRAYS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH THE NETWORK
C CHARACTERISTIC NBG
    DIMENSION NFIRST(75),NLAST(75),IXPON(75),WEIGT(75)
    DIMENSION KONSC(75),NEST(75),TYPE(75),MAPY(75)
    DIMENSION SYMBLL(75),MIX(75),CVAL(75)
    DIMENSION SM(6),SN(6)
C*****
C
    COMMON/C2/NNG,NBG
    COMMON/C5/SM,SN,NCCUT,NINN

C
C
    SUBPROGRAM 'A'
    DATA Y,G,C,IC,R,CL,Z/2HY ,2HG ,2HC ,1H=,2HR ,2HL ,2HZ /
    DATA E,CI,CC,CV,VV,VC/2HE ,2HI ,2HCC,2HCV,2HVV,2HVC/

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SNA06920
SNA06930
SNA06940
SNA06950
SNA06960
SNA06970
SNA06980
SNA06990
SNA07000
SNA07010
SNA07020
SNA07030
SNA07040
SNA07050
SNA07060
SNA07070
SNA07080
SNA07090
SNA07100
SNA07110
SNA07120
SNA07130
SNA07140
SNA07150
SNA07160
SNA07170
SNA07180
SNA07190
SNA07200
SNA07210
SNA07220
SNA07230
SNA07240
SNA07250
SNA07260
SNA07270
SNA07280
SNA07290
SNA07300
SNA07310
SNA07320
SNA07321
SNA07330
SNA07340
SNA07350
SNA07351
SNA07360
SNA07370
SNA07380
SNA07390

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DATA FB/3H FB/
DATA CNE/3H 1/
DC 71C IC=1,NNG
DC 71C IK=1,NNG
NS(IC,IK)=0
710 NF(IC,IK)=0
LINK=C
DC 152 IG=1,NBG
NEST(IG)=0
152 KCNSC(IG)=0
WRITE (6,260)
260 FCRMAT (//)

C
C
C
IXPCN(1)=0
WEIGT(1)=-1.
SYMBOL(1)=FB
KCNSC(1)=0
NEST(1)=1
MC=C
LC=C
LIST=1
KLU=0
DC 5 I1=1,NNG
INTREE(I1)=0
5 JROW(I1)=0
DC 528 I=1,NCB
READ(5,9) TYPX(I),NUMX(I),JBX(I),LBX(I),SYMX(I),
1 IQUALX(I),VALX(I),NUMLX(I)
IF(TYPX(I).EQ.CC)GO TC 1300
IF(TYPX(I).EQ.CV)GO TC 1300
IF(TYPX(I).EQ.VV)GO TC 1300
IF(TYPX(I).EQ.VC)GO TC 1300
GO TO 1301
1300 IF(NUMLX(I))1301,1302,1301
1302 WRITE(6,1303)
1303 FCRMAT(1X,4SH***ERRCR***CCNTRL SPECIFICATION FOR DEP. SOURCE ,
17HMISSING)
GO TO 7000
1301 CCNTINLE
528 CCNTINLE
GO TO 7777
7000 NCB=0
GO TO 1305
9 FCRMAT (A2,I3,2I5,1X,A3,A1,E12.5,I3)
7777 CONTINLE
KJ=0
MMM=1
IF(NINN-1)222,222,3333

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SNA07400
SNA07410
SNA07420
SNA07430
SNA07440
SNA07450
SNA07460
SNA07470
SNA07480
SNA07490
SNA07500
SNA07510
SNA07520
SNA07530
SNA07540
SNA07550
SNA07560
SNA07570
SNA07580
SNA07590
SNA07600
SNA07610
SNA07620
SNA07630
SNA07640
SNA07650
SNA07660
SNA07670
SNA07680
SNA07690
SNA07700
SNA07710
SNA07720
SNA07730
SNA07740
SNA07750
SNA07760
SNA07770
SNA07771
SNA07772
SNA07773
SNA07774
SNA07775
SNA07776
SNA07777
SNA07778
SNA07779
SNA07780
SNA07781
SNA07782

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601	WRITE(6,600) TYPX(M),NUMX(M),JBX(M),LBX(M),SYMX(M),	SNA07930
	1IQUALX(M),VALX(M),NUMLX(M)	SNA07940
600	FORMAT(4X,A2,6X,I2,6X,I2,6X,I2,6X,A3,A1,E12.5,2X,I2)	SNA07950
	CALL FTREE(TYPX,JBX,LBX,INTRE,NCTREE,NCD,NOR)	SNA07960
	KLL=C	SNA07961
C		SNA07970
C	SUBPRCGRAM 'B'	SNA07980
	WRITE(6,518)	SNA07990
518	FORMAT(30X,13HTREE SELECTED)	SNA08000
	NLMC=NCD-1	SNA08010
	DC 21 NU=1,NLMC	SNA08020
	IC=INTRE(NU)	SNA08030
	NLMC=NUMX(IC)	SNA08040
	TYPB(NLMC)=TYPX(IC)	SNA08050
	JB(NLMC)=JBX(IC)	SNA08060
	LB(NLMC)=LBX(IC)	SNA08070
	SYM(NLMC)=SYMX(IC)	SNA08080
	IQUAL(NLMC)=IQUALX(IC)	SNA08090
	VAL(NLMC)=VALX(IC)	SNA08100
	NLMC(NLMC)=NLMX(IC)	SNA08110
	INTREE(NLMC)=1	SNA08120
	WRITE(6,517) TYPB(NLMC),NLMC,JB(NLMC),LB(NLMC),SYM(NLMC),	SNA08130
	1IQUAL(NLMC),VAL(NLMC),NUML(NLMC)	SNA08140
517	FORMAT(4X,A2,6X,I2,6X,I2,6X,I2,6X,A3,A1,E12.5,2X,I2)	SNA08150
	KLU=KLL+1	SNA08160
	LINC(NLMC)=0	SNA08170
	IF(TYPB(NLMC).NE.VV) GC TC 3	SNA08180
	MC=MO+1	SNA08190
	IVV(MO)=NLMC	SNA08200
3	IF(TYPB(NLMC).NE.CV) GC TO 4	SNA08210
	LC=LC+1	SNA08220
	ICV(LC)=NLMC	SNA08230
4	JF=JB(NLMC)	SNA08240
	LF=LB(NLMC)	SNA08250
	IB(JF,LF)=NLMC	SNA08260
	IB(LF,JF)=NLMC	SNA08270
	JROW(JF)=JROW(JF)+1	SNA08280
	JROJ=JROW(JF)	SNA08290
	NF(JF,JROJ)=LF	SNA08300
	NS(JF,LF)=1	SNA08310
	JROW(LF)=JROW(LF)+1	SNA08320
	JROL=JROW(LF)	SNA08330
	NF(LF,JROL)=JF	SNA08340
	NS(LF,JF)=-1	SNA08350
21	CONTINUE	SNA08351
	IF(KKK-1)6660,6661,6660	SNA08352
6661	CONTINUE	SNA08353
	IF(NOCUT-1)8000,211,8000	SNA08354
8000	NODA=NOD	SNA08355
	NM=1	SNA08356

22	READ(5,12)NCLUT,NCDAA,NCDDB,K	SNA08357
	WRITE(6,260)	SNA08358
	IF(NCLUT)5561,5560,5561	SNA08359
5561	WRITE(6,5562)KJ,NCLUT	SNA08360
5562	FORMAT(1X,*ELEMENT NUMBER ASSOCIATED WITH OUTPUT(*,I1,*)=*,I3)	SNA08361
	GO TO 5565	SNA08362
5560	WRITE(6,5563)KJ,NCDAA	SNA08363
5563	FORMAT(1X,*POSITIVE CLPUT VOLTAGE TERMINAL(*,I1,*)=*I3)	SNA08364
	WRITE(6,5564)KJ,NCDDB	SNA08365
5564	FORMAT(1X,*NEGATIVE CLPUT VOLTAGE TERMINAL(*,I1,*)=*,I3)	SNA08366
5565	KJ=KJ+1	SNA08367
	IF(NCLUT)113,113,14	SNA08368
14	NCB=NCB+1	SNA08369
	IF(K) 15,15,16	SNA08370
15	TYPX(NCB)=VV	SNA08371
	GO TO 1117	SNA08372
16	TYPX(NCB)=CV	SNA08374
1117	NUMX(NCB)=NCB	SNA08375
	JBX(NCB)=NCC	SNA08376
	LBX(NCB)=NOD+1	SNA08377
	SYMX(NCB)=SM(MM)	SNA08379
	MM=MM+1	SNA08380
	NUMLX(NCB)=NCLUT	SNA08381
	NOD=NCD+1	SNA08383
	GO TO 17	SNA08385
113	CALL TREP (NCDAA,NCDDB,NF,NP,NPL)	SNA08386
	NPLL=NPL-1	SNA08387
	DC 18 I=1,NPLL	SNA08388
	NOB=NCB+1	SNA08389
	TYPX(NOB)=VV	SNA08390
	NUMX(NCB)=NOB	SNA08391
	JBX(NCB)=NOC	SNA08393
	LBX(NCB)=NCC+1	SNA08394
	SYMX(NCB)=SM(MM)	SNA08395
	NP1=NP(I)	SNA08396
	NP2=NP(I+1)	SNA08397
	NUMLX(NOB)=IE(NP1,NP2)	SNA08398
	NOD=NCD+1	SNA08399
18	CONTINUE	SNA08400
	MM=MM+1	SNA08401
17	NCDDB=NCD	SNA08402
	IF (NCCUT-1)20,20,8001	SNA08403
8001	NCLUT=NCCUT-1	SNA08404
	GO TO 22	SNA08405
211	READ(5,12) NCLUT,NCDAA,NCDDB,K	SNA08406
	IF(NCLUT)5550,5551,5550	SNA08407
5550	WRITE(1,5555)NCLUT	SNA08408
5555	FORMAT(1X,*ELEMENT NUMBER ASSOCIATED WITH OUTPUT=*,I3)	SNA08409
	GO TO 6660	SNA08410
5551	WRITE(6,5556)NCDAA	SNA08411


```

5556  FORMAT(1X,*POSITIVE CLTPUT VCLTAGE TERMINAL=*,I3)
      WRITE(6,5557)NCDB
5557  FORMAT(1X,*NEGATIVE CLTPUT VCLTAGE TERMINAL=*,I3)
      GO TO 6660
20    KKK=KKK-1
      GO TO 5559
12    FORMAT(4I5)
6660  DO 13 ILL=1,NCB
      JROI=JRCW(ILL)+1
13    NF(ILL,JROI)=0
      WRITE(6,260)
      WRITE(6,715)
715   FORMAT(30X,* SFG *,/)
C
C     SUBPROGRAM 'C'
C     THIS PROGRAM GENERATES SIGNAL FLOW GRAPH INFO.
C     FROM BRANCH NCDE TO LINK NCDE
      NCBY=NCB
151  CCNTINLE
      NES=C
      LCN=C
      IF(KLU-NCB)532,360,532
532  LINK=LINK+1
      IF(NCTREE(LINK))534,534,532
534  NLMC=NLMX(LINK)
      TYPE(NLMC)=TYPX(LINK)
      JK=JBX(LINK)
      LK=LBX(LINK)
      SYM(NUMC)=SYMX(LINK)
      IQUAL(NUMC)=IQUALX(LINK)
      CVAL(NLMC)=VALX(LINK)
      NLMB=NUMLX(LINK)
      TYP2=TYPE(NUMC)
      CVALL=CVAL(NLMC)
      KLU=KLU+1
      LINC(NLMC)=1
      KDEPS=C
      KANSO=C
      IF(TYPE(NUMC).EQ.C)GO TO 117
      IF(TYPE(NUMC).EQ.G)GO TO 119
      IF(TYPE(NUMC).EQ.Y)GO TO 119
      IF(TYPE(NUMC).EQ.R)GO TO 700
      IF(TYPE(NUMC).EQ.Z)GO TO 700
      IF(TYPE(NUMC).EQ.C)GO TO 121
      KDEPS=1
      IF(TYPE(NUMC).EQ.E)GO TO 123
      IF(TYPE(NUMC).EQ.CI)GO TO 123
      IF(TYPE(NUMC).EQ.VC)GO TO 165
      IF(TYPE(NUMC).EQ.CC)GO TO 265
117  IXPS=-1

```

```

SNA08412
SNA08413
SNA08414
SNA08415
SNA08416
SNA08417
SNA08418
SNA08420
SNA08421
SNA08422
SNA08423
SNA08427
SNA08428
SNA08430
SNA08440
SNA08450
SNA08460
SNA08470
SNA08480
SNA08490
SNA08500
SNA08510
SNA08520
SNA08530
SNA08540
SNA08550
SNA08560
SNA08570
SNA08580
SNA08590
SNA08600
SNA08610
SNA08620
SNA08630
SNA08640
SNA08650
SNA08660
SNA08670
SNA08680
SNA08690
SNA08700
SNA08710
SNA08720
SNA08730
SNA08740
SNA08750
SNA08760
SNA08770
SNA08780
SNA08790

```

```

      KANSC=1
      GC TC 123
119  IXP S=C
      GC TC 123
700  IXP S=C
      KANSC=1
      GC TC 123
121  IXP S=1
123  CALL TREP(JK,LK,NF,NP,NPL)
      IFIN=NUMC
149  LCN=LCN+1
      NP1=NP(LCN)
      NP2=NP(LCN+1)
107  INIT=IB(NP1,NP2)
109  SIGH=NS(NP1,NP2)
      IF(KDEPS)167,167,169
167  IF(IQUAL(NUMC).EQ.IQ)GC TC 111
      NES=1
      CCNST=SIGH
      GC TC 125
111  CCNST=SIGH*CVALU
125  LIST=LIST+1
      IF(NES)502,503,502
502  NEST(LIST)=1
503  KCNSO(LIST)=KANSO
      NFIRST(LIST)=INIT
      NLAST(LIST)=IFIN
      SYMBUL(LIST)=SYM(IFIN)
      IXPON(LIST)=IXPS
      IF(KCNSO(LIST))505,505,504
504  WEIGHT(LIST)=1./CCNST
      GC TO 506
505  WEIGHT(LIST)=CCNST
506  MAPY(NUMC)=LIST
127  FORMAT(3I5,E12.5)
129  FORMAT(A4)

```

```

C      SUBPROGRAM 'D'
C      THIS PROGRAM GENERATES SIGNAL FLOW GRAPH INFO.
C      FROM LINK NCDE TO BRANCH NODE
169  CCNTINLE
      IF(TYPB(INIT).EQ.E)GC TC 201
      IF(TYPB(INIT).EQ.CI)GC TC 201
      IF(TYPB(INIT).EQ.VV)GC TC 201
      IF(TYPB(INIT).EQ.CV)GC TC 201
      LIST=LIST+1
      IF(TYPB(INIT).EQ.R)GC TO 133
      IF(TYPB(INIT).EQ.Z)GC TO 133
      IF(TYPB(INIT).EQ.G)GC TO 702
      IF(TYPB(INIT).EQ.Y)GC TO 702

```

```

SNA08800
SNA08810
SNA08820
SNA08830
SNA08840
SNA08850
SNA08860
SNA08870
SNA08880
SNA08890
SNA08900
SNA08910
SNA08920
SNA08930
SNA08940
SNA08950
SNA08960
SNA08970
SNA08980
SNA08990
SNA09000
SNA09010
SNA09020
SNA09030
SNA09040
SNA09050
SNA09060
SNA09070
SNA09080
SNA09090
SNA09100
SNA09110
SNA09120
SNA09130
SNA09140
SNA09150
SNA09160
SNA09170
SNA09180
SNA09190
SNA09200
SNA09210
SNA09220
SNA09230
SNA09240
SNA09250
SNA09260
SNA09270
SNA09280
SNA09290

```

```

      IF(TYPE(INIT).EQ.CL)GC TC 135
      IF(TYPE(INIT).EQ.C)GC TC 137
133  IXPEN(LIST)=0
      GC TC 141
702  IXPEN(LIST)=0
      KENSC(LIST)=1
      GC TC 141
135  IXPEN(LIST)=1
      GC TC 141
137  IXPEN(LIST)=-1
      KENSC(LIST)=1
141  IF(IQUAL(INIT).EQ.IC)GC TC 139
      NEST(LIST)=1
      WEGT(LIST)=-1.*SIGH
      GC TC 147
139  IF(KENSC(LIST))608,608,607
607  WEGT(LIST)=-SIGH/VAL(INIT)
      GC TC 147
608  WEGT(LIST)=-SIGH*VAL(INIT)
147  NFIRST(LIST)=IFIN
      NLAST(LIST)=INIT
      SYMBUL(LIST)=SYM(INIT)
201  NPLA=NPL-1-LCN
      IF(NPLA)151,151,149

```

```

C      SUBPRCGRAM 'E'
C      THIS PRCGRAM SETS UP SFG INFO. FOR VC
C      TYPE CONTROL SCURCES
165  NLNC=NLMB
      IF(INTREE(NUMB))163,163,161
163  LIST=LIST+1
      NFIRST(LIST)=NLMB
      NCBY=NCBY+1
      NLAST(LIST)=NCBY
      SYMBUL(LIST)=SYM(NUMB)
      NLNC=NCBY
      IF(TYPE(NUMB).EQ.Y)GC TC 912
      IF(TYPE(NUMB).EQ.G)GC TC 912
      IF(TYPE(NUMB).EQ.C)GC TC 914
      IF(TYPE(NUMB).EQ.CL)GC TC 916
      NLNC=0
      KENSC(LIST)=0
      IXPEN(LIST)=0
      GC TC 918
912  IXPEN(LIST)=0
      KENSC(LIST)=1
      NLNC=1
      GC TC 918
914  IXPEN(LIST)=-1
      KENSC(LIST)=1

```

```

SNA09300
SNA09310
SNA09320
SNA09330
SNA09340
SNA09350
SNA09360
SNA09370
SNA09380
SNA09390
SNA09400
SNA09410
SNA09420
SNA09430
SNA09440
SNA09450
SNA09460
SNA09470
SNA09480
SNA09490
SNA09500
SNA09510
SNA09520
SNA09530
SNA09540
SNA09550
SNA09560
SNA09570
SNA09580
SNA09590
SNA09600
SNA09610
SNA09620
SNA09630
SNA09640
SNA09650
SNA09660
SNA09670
SNA09680
SNA09690
SNA09700
SNA09710
SNA09720
SNA09730
SNA09740
SNA09750
SNA09760
SNA09770
SNA09780
SNA09790

```

```

      KLNC=1
      GC TO 918
916  IXPON(LIST)=1
      KCNSC(LIST)=0
      KLNC=0
918  IF(IQUAL(NUMB).EQ.IQ)GC TC 920
      NEST(LIST)=1
      WEIGT(LIST)=1.
      GC TO 209
920  IF(KUNC)922,922,924
922  WEIGT(LIST)=CVAL(NUMB)
      GC TO 209
924  WEIGT(LIST)=1./CVAL(NUMB)
209  CCNTINLE
161  LIST=LIST+1
      NFIRST(LIST)=NLNC
      NLAST(LIST)=NLNC
      SYMBUL(LIST)=SYM(NUMC)
      IXPON(LIST)=0
      IF(IQUAL(NUMC).EQ.IQ)GC TC 171
      NEST(LIST)=1
      WEIGT(LIST)=1.
      GC TO 203
171  WEIGT(LIST)=CVALU
203  CCNTINLE
      GC TO 123

      SUBPROGRAM 'F'
      THIS PROGRAM SETS UP SFG INFC. FOR CC
      TYPE CONTROL SOURCES
265  MUNC=NLMB
      IF(INTREE(NUMB))621,621,620
620  LIST=LIST+1
      NFIRST(LIST)=NLMB
      NCBY=NCBY+1
      NLAST(LIST)=NCBY
      SYMBUL(LIST)=SYM(NUMB)
      MUNC=NCBY
      IF(TYPE(NUMB).EQ.Z)GC TC 233
      IF(TYPE(NUMB).EQ.R)GC TC 233
      IF(TYPE(NUMB).EQ.CL)GC TC 235
      IF(TYPE(NUMB).EQ.C)GC TO 237
      KLNC=0
      KCNSC(LIST)=0
      IXPON(LIST)=0
      GC TO 241
233  IXPON(LIST)=0
      KCNSC(LIST)=1
      KUNC=1
      GC TO 241

```

```

SNA09800
SNA09810
SNA09820
SNA09830
SNA09840
SNA09850
SNA09860
SNA09870
SNA09880
SNA09890
SNA09900
SNA09910
SNA09920
SNA09930
SNA09940
SNA09950
SNA09960
SNA09970
SNA09980
SNA09990
SNA10000
SNA10010
SNA10020
SNA10030
SNA10040
SNA10050
SNA10060
SNA10070
SNA10080
SNA10090
SNA10100
SNA10110
SNA10120
SNA10130
SNA10140
SNA10150
SNA10160
SNA10170
SNA10180
SNA10190
SNA10200
SNA10210
SNA10220
SNA10230
SNA10240
SNA10250
SNA10260
SNA10270
SNA10280
SNA10290

```

```

235 IXPON(LIST)=-1
    KCNSC(LIST)=1
    KLNC=1
    GC TC 241
237 IXPON(LIST)=1
    KCNSC(LIST)=0
    KLNC=0
241 IF(IQUAL(NUMB).EQ.IC)GC TC 239
    NEST(LIST)=1
    WEIGT(LIST)=1
    GC TC 247
239 IF(KUNC)900,900,902
900 WEIGT(LIST)=VAL(NUMB)
    GC TC 247
902 WEIGT(LIST)=1./VAL(NUMB)
247 CCNTINLE
621 LIST=LIST+1
    NFIRST(LIST)=MLNC
    NLAST(LIST)=NUMC
    SYMBUL(LIST)=SYM(NUMC)
    IXPON(LIST)=0
    IF(IQUAL(NUMC).EQ.IC)GC TO 271
    NEST(LIST)=1
    WEIGT(LIST)=1.
    GC TC 281
271 WEIGT(LIST)=CVALU
281 CCNTINLE
    GC TO 123

C
C
C
C
    SUBPRCGRAM 'G'
    THIS PRGGRAM SETS UP SFG INFC. FOR VV
    TYPE CONTRCL SCURCES
360 IF(MO)460,460,364
364 DC 305 MI=1,MC
    KI=IVV(MI)
    NLNO=NML(KI)
    IF(LINC(NUNO))361,361,363
363 LIST=LIST+1
    NFIRST(LIST)=NML(KI)
    NOBY=NOBY+1
    NLAST(LIST)=NOBY
    SYMBUL(LIST)=SYM(NUNC)
    IF(TYPE(NUNO).EQ.Y)GC TO 333
    IF(TYPE(NUNO).EQ.G)GC TO 333
    IF(TYPE(NUNO).EQ.C)GC TO 335
    IF(TYPE(NUNC).EQ.CL)GC TO 337
    KLNC=0
    KONSQ(LIST)=0
    IXPON(LIST)=0
    GC TO 341

```

```

SNA1C300
SNA1C310
SNA1C320
SNA1C330
SNA10340
SNA1C350
SNA1C360
SNA1C370
SNA1C380
SNA1C390
SNA1C400
SNA10410
SNA10420
SNA1C430
SNA1C440
SNA1C450
SNA10460
SNA1C470
SNA1C480
SNA1C490
SNA1C500
SNA10510
SNA1C520
SNA1C530
SNA1C540
SNA10550
SNA1C560
SNA10570
SNA1C580
SNA10590
SNA1C600
SNA1C610
SNA1C620
SNA1C630
SNA10640
SNA10650
SNA10660
SNA1C670
SNA1C680
SNA1C690
SNA1C700
SNA1C710
SNA10720
SNA10730
SNA1C740
SNA1C750
SNA10760
SNA10770
SNA1C780
SNA1C790

```

333	IXPCN(LIST)=C	SNA10800
	KCN SC(LIST)=1	SNA10810
	KUNC=1	SNA10820
	GC TO 341	SNA10830
335	IXPCN(LIST)=-1	SNA10840
	KCN SC(LIST)=1	SNA10850
	KUNC=1	SNA10860
	GC TO 341	SNA10870
337	IXPCN(LIST)=1	SNA10880
	KCN SC(LIST)=C	SNA10890
	KUNC=C	SNA10900
341	IF(IQUAL(NUNC).EQ.IQ)GC TO 339	SNA10910
	NEST(LIST)=1	SNA10920
	WEIGT(LIST)=1.	SNA10930
	GC TO 348	SNA10940
339	IF(KUNC)904,904,906	SNA10950
904	WEIGT(LIST)=CVAL(NUNC)	SNA10960
	GC TO 348	SNA10970
906	WEIGT(LIST)=1./CVAL(NUNC)	SNA10980
348	CCNTINLE	SNA10990
347	CCNTINLE	SNA11000
	NUNC=NCBY	SNA11010
361	LIST=LIST+1	SNA11020
	NFIRST(LIST)=NUNC	SNA11030
	NLAST(LIST)=KI	SNA11040
	SYMBUL(LIST)=SYM(KI)	SNA11050
	IXPCN(LIST)=C	SNA11060
	IF(IQUAL(KI).EQ.IQ)GC TO 371	SNA11070
	NEST(LIST)=1	SNA11080
	WEIGT(LIST)=1.	SNA11090
	GC TO 303	SNA11100
371	WEIGT(LIST)=VAL(KI)	SNA11110
303	CCNTINLE	SNA11120
305	CCNTINLE	SNA11130
C		SNA11140
C	SUBPROGRAM *H*	SNA11150
C	THIS PROGRAM SETS UP SFG INFO. FOR CV	SNA11160
C	TYPE CONTROL SOURCES	SNA11170
460	IF(LO)515,515,464	SNA11180
464	DO 405 MI=1,LO	SNA11190
	LI=ICV(MI)	SNA11200
	NUNC=NML(LI)	SNA11210
	IF (LINC(NUNC)) 463,463,461	SNA11220
463	LIST=LIST+1	SNA11230
	NFIRST(LIST)=NML(LI)	SNA11240
	NCBY=NCBY+1	SNA11250
	NLAST(LIST)=NCBY	SNA11260
	SYMBUL(LIST)=SYM(NUNC)	SNA11270
	IF (TYPB(NUNC).EQ.Z) GC TO 433	SNA11280
	IF (TYPB(NUNC).EQ.R) GC TO 433	SNA11290

```

IF (TYPE(NUNC).EQ.CL)GC TC 435
IF (TYPE(NUNC).EQ.C) GC TC 437
KLNC=C
KCNSO(LIST)=C
IXPCN(LIST)=C
GC TC 441
433 IXPCN(LIST)=C
KCNSC(LIST)=1
KLNC=1
GC TC 441
435 IXPCN(LIST)=-1
KCNSC(LIST)=1
KLNC=1
GC TC 441
437 IXPCN(LIST)=1
KCNSC(LIST)=C
KLNC=0
441 IF (IQUAL(NUNC).EQ.IQ) GC TC 439
NEST(LIST)=1
WEIGT(LIST)=1.
GC TC 448
439 IF (KUNC) 908,908,910
908 WEIGT(LIST)=VAL(NUNC)
GC TC 448
910 WEIGT(LIST)=1./VAL(NUNC)
448 CONTINUE
447 CONTINUE
NUNC=NCBY
461 LIST=LIST+1
NFIRST(LIST)=NUNC
NLAST(LIST)=LI
SYMBOL(LIST)=SYM(LI)
IXPCN(LIST)=C
IF (IQUAL(LI).EQ.IC) GC TC 471
NEST(LIST)=1
WEIGT(LIST)=1.
GC TC 403
471 WEIGT(LIST)=VAL(LI)
403 CONTINUE
405 CONTINUE

SUBPROGRAM 'I'
GENERATING OUTPUT LIST OF SFG

515 CONTINUE
IF (NOUT) 514,512,514
512 CALL TREP(NCCA,NODB,NF,NP,NPL)
NOUT=NCBY+1
MCPU=NPL-1
DC 510 MOP=1,MCPU

```

```

SNA11300
SNA11310
SNA11320
SNA11330
SNA11340
SNA11350
SNA11360
SNA11370
SNA11380
SNA11390
SNA11400
SNA11410
SNA11420
SNA11430
SNA11440
SNA11450
SNA11460
SNA11470
SNA11480
SNA11490
SNA11500
SNA11510
SNA11520
SNA11530
SNA11540
SNA11550
SNA11560
SNA11570
SNA11580
SNA11590
SNA11600
SNA11610
SNA11620
SNA11630
SNA11640
SNA11650
SNA11660
SNA11670
SNA11680
SNA11690
SNA11700
SNA11710
SNA11720
SNA11730
SNA11740
SNA11750
SNA11760
SNA11770
SNA11780
SNA11790

```

N1=NP(NOP)	SNA11800
N2=NP(NOP+1)	SNA11810
LIST=LIST+1	SNA11820
NFIRST(LIST)=IB(N1,N2)	SNA11830
NLAST(LIST)=NCLT	SNA11840
SYMBUL(LIST)=ONE	SNA11850
IXPCN(LIST)=C	SNA11860
KCNSC(LIST)=C	SNA11870
NEST(LIST)=0	SNA11880
510 WEIGT(LIST)=NS(N1,N2)	SNA11890
511 CCNTINLE	SNA11900
514 NFIRST(1)=NCUT	SNA11910
NLAST(1)=NIN	SNA11911
482 IF (LISTG) 486,486,1200	SNA11920
1200 WRITE (6,263)	SNA11930
263 FORMAT(1X,37HINITIAL TERMINAL EXPONENT BRANCH	SNA11940
/35HBRANCH 1 IF SYMBCL 1 IF SYMBCL)	SNA11950
WRITE(6,264)	SNA11960
264 FORMAT (1X,33H NCDE NCDE CF S VALUE,	SNA11970
/37H SYMBCL IS INVERTED IS USED)	SNA11980
DC 1202 J=1,LIST	SNA11990
WRITE (6,485) NFIRST(J),NLAST(J),IXPCN(J),WEIGT(J),	SNA12000
/SYMBUL(J),KCNSC(J),NEST(J)	SNA12010
485 FORMAT (3X,I2,7X,I2,6X,I2,4X,E12.5,1X,A3,8X,I2,14X,I2)	SNA12020
1202 CCNTINLE	SNA12030
486 CCNTINLE	SNA12040
C SUBPRCGRAM 'J'	SNA12050
C THIS PROGRAM ORDERS SFG INFORMATION	SNA12060
C FOR INPLT TC MAIN PROGRAM	SNA12070
DC 87 J=1,NBG	SNA12080
87 MIX(J)=J	SNA12090
KCONU=LIST-1	SNA12100
DC 80 KCON=1,KCONU	SNA12110
IL=KCON+1	SNA12120
IL=KCON	SNA12130
GC TO 83	SNA12140
81 MXL=MIX(IL)	SNA12150
MIX(IL)=MIX(IU)	SNA12160
MIX(IU)=MXL	SNA12170
IL=IL-1	SNA12180
IU=IU-1	SNA12190
IF (IL) 80,80,83	SNA12200
83 MIU=MIX(IU)	SNA12210
MIL=MIX(IL)	SNA12220
IF (NFIRST(MIU)-NFIRST(MIL)) 81,89,80	SNA12230
84 MXL=MIX(IL)	SNA12240
MIX(IL)=MIX(IU)	SNA12250
MIX(IU)=MXL	SNA12260
IL=IL-1	SNA12270
	SNA12280

IL=IL-1	SNA12290
IF (IL) 80,80,82	SNA12300
82 MIU=MIX(IU)	SNA12310
MIL=MIX(IL)	SNA12320
IF (NFIRST(MIU)-NFIRST(MIL)) 80,89,80	SNA12330
89 IF (NLAST(MIL)-NLAAT(MIL))80,80,84	SNA12340
80 CCNTINLE	SNA12350
1305 CCNTINLE	SNA12360
RETURN	SNA12370
END	SNA12380
C	SNA12390
SUBROUTINE FTREE(TYPX,JBX,LBX,INTRE,NOTREE,NOD,NOB)	SNA12400
C*****	SNA12410
C THE FOLLOWING ARRAYS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH THE NETWORK	SNA12420
C CHARACTERISTICS NBN, AND NSPT (DEFINED IN PROGRAM MAIN-1)	SNA12430
DIMENSION TYPX(25),JBX(25),LBX(25),INTRE(25),NOTREE(25)	SNA12440
DIMENSION NP(25),NF(25,25),KCCL(16)	SNA12450
C*****	SNA12460
COMMON/C2/NNG,NBG	SNA12470
DATA E,VV,CV/2HE ,2FVV,2HCV/	SNA12480
DATA R,CL,C,Y,Z/2FR ,2FL ,2FC ,2HY ,2HZ /	SNA12490
DATA G/2FG /	SNA12500
DC 40 I2=1,NNG	SNA12510
DC 40 I3=1,NNG	SNA12520
40 NF (I2,I3)=0	SNA12530
M=0	SNA12540
K=0	SNA12550
KC=0	SNA12560
DC 1 I=1,NOD	SNA12570
1 KCOL(I)=C	SNA12580
DC 3 I7=1,NOB	SNA12590
3 NCTREE(I7)=0	SNA12600
I=0	SNA12610
5 I=I+1	SNA12620
IF (TYPX(I).EQ.E) GC TC 10	SNA12630
6 IF (TYPX(I).EQ.VV)GC TC 10	SNA12640
8 IF (TYPX(I).EQ.CV)GC TC 10	SNA12650
GC TO 4	SNA12660
10 K=K+1	SNA12670
14 INTRE(K)=I	SNA12680
JBX1=JBX(I)	SNA12690
KCOL(JBX1)=KCOL(JBX1)+1	SNA12700
KCOL1=KCCL(JBX1)	SNA12710
NF(JBX1,KCOL1)=LBX(I)	SNA12720
IBX1=LBX(I)	SNA12730
KCOL(IBX1)=KCOL(IBX1)+1	SNA12740
KCOL2=KCOL(IBX1)	SNA12750
NF (IBX1,KCOL2)=JBX1	SNA12760
NCTREE(I)=1	SNA12770
IF (K-NOD+1) 2,22,22	SNA12780

2 IF (M) 4,4,12	SNA12790
4 IF (I-NOB) 5,12,12	SNA12800
12 M=M+1	SNA12810
IF (TYPX(M).EQ.R) GC TC 16	SNA12820
IF (TYPX(M).EQ.G) GC TC 16	SNA12830
17 IF (TYPX(M).EQ.CL)GC TC 16	SNA12840
18 IF (TYPX(M).EQ.C) GC TC 16	SNA12850
19 IF (TYPX(M).EQ.Y) GC TC 16	SNA12860
20 IF (TYPX(M).EQ.Z) GC TC 16	SNA12870
IF (M-NOB) 12,22,22	SNA12880
16 NINX=JBY(M)	SNA12890
NCUTX=LBX(M)	SNA12900
CALL TREP (NINX,NCUTX,NF,NP,NPL)	SNA12910
IF (NPL) 21,21,12	SNA12920
21 I=M	SNA12930
GC TC 10	SNA12940
22 CCNTINLE	SNA12950
RETURN	SNA12960
END	SNA12970
C	SNA12980
SUBROUTINE TREP (NIN,NCUT,NF,NP,NPL)	SNA12990
C*****	SNA13000
C THE FOLLOWING ARRAYS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH THE NETWORK	SNA13010
C CHARACTERISTIC ABN(DEFINED IN PROGRAM MAIN-1)	SNA13020
DIMENSION JX(25),NP(25),JMEM(25),KMEM(25)	SNA13030
DIMENSION NF(25,25)	SNA13040
C*****	SNA13050
CCMMCN/C2/NNG,NBG	SNA13060
DC 80 I5=1,NNG	SNA13070
JX(I5)=0	SNA13080
NP(I5)=0	SNA13090
JMEM(I5)=0	SNA13100
80 KMEM(I5)=0	SNA13110
NPL=0	SNA13120
JX(1)=NIN	SNA13130
JX(2)=NIN	SNA13140
I=1	SNA13150
J=NIN	SNA13160
NP(I)=NIN	SNA13170
20 K=0	SNA13180
25 K=K+1	SNA13190
IF (NF(J,K)-NCUT) 30,50,30	SNA13200
30 IF (NF(J,K)) 34,32,34	SNA13210
32 IF (J-NIN) 60,100,60	SNA13220
C	SNA13230
C FLOWER CHECK	SNA13240
34 NJK=NF(J,K)	SNA13250
IF (NJK-JX(I)) 45,25,45	SNA13260
C	SNA13270
C STORE AND REMEMBER VERTEX	SNA13280

45	I=I+1	SNA13290
	NP(I)=NF(J,K)	SNA13300
	JMEM(I)=J	SNA13310
	IA=I+1	SNA13320
	JX(IA)=NF(J,K)	SNA13330
42	J=NF(J,K)	SNA13340
	KMEM(I)=K	SNA13350
	GC TC 20	SNA13360
C		SNA13370
C	BACKSTEP	SNA13380
60	J=JMEM(I)	SNA13390
	K=KMEM(I)	SNA13400
	I=I-1	SNA13410
	GC TC 25	SNA13420
C		SNA13430
C	FINAL PATH VERTEX AND PATH LENGTH	SNA13440
50	II=I+1	SNA13450
	NP(II)=NCUT	SNA13460
62	NPL=II	SNA13470
100	CONTINUE	SNA13480
	RETURN	SNA13490
	END	SNA13500
C		SNA13510
	SUBROUTINE ARRAY (JSIG,XCCN,JXPO,JKOC,POLY,LIL,KIK)	SNA13520
*****		SNA13530
C	THE FOLLOWING ARRAYS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH THE NETWORK	SNA13540
C	CHARACTERISTICS NTC, AND NEXPS (DEFINED IN PROGRAM MAIN-1)	SNA13550
	DIMENSION MSCRT(12),KSCRT(125),POLY(12,125)	SNA13560
*****		SNA13570
	COMMON/C1/MSCRT,KSCRT	SNA13580
	COMMON/C3/NEXPS,NTC	SNA13590
	MMX=0	SNA13600
	NAX=0	SNA13610
	IF (KIK-1) 3,22,3	SNA13620
3	MMU=KIK-1	SNA13630
	DC 2 MM=1,MMU	SNA13640
	MMX=MMX+1	SNA13650
	IF (JXPO-MSCRT(MM)) 2,10,2	SNA13660
2	CONTINUE	SNA13670
22	MSORT(KIK)=JXPC	SNA13680
	MMX=KIK	SNA13690
	KIK=KIK+1	SNA13700
	IF (KIK-NEXPS-1) 1386,1385,1385	SNA13710
1385	WRITE(6,1387)	SNA13720
1387	FORMAT (1X,43H S-POWER EXCEEDS L+M+T-+NC-EASE C+MENS+ONS ,	SNA13730
	/16HCONTAINING NEXPS)	SNA13740
1386	CONTINUE	SNA13750
10	IF (LIL-1) 11,24,11	SNA13760
11	NNU=LIL-1	SNA13770
	DC 12 NN=1,NNU	SNA13780

NNX=NNX+1	SNA13790
IF (JKCD-KSCRT(NN)) 12,20,12	SNA13800
12 CCNTINLE	SNA13810
24 KSORT(LIL)=JKCD	SNA13820
NNX=LIL	SNA13830
LIL=LIL+1	SNA13840
IF (LIL-NTC-1) 1367,1365,1365	SNA13850
1365 WRITE (6,1366)	SNA13860
1366 FORMAT (1X,46HNC. OF TERMS IN OUTPUT EXCEEDS LIMIT-INCREASE ,	SNA13870
/25HDIMENSIONS CONTAINING NTC)	SNA13880
1367 CCNTINLE	SNA13890
20 PCLY(MMX,NNX)=PCLY(MMX,NNX)+XCCN*(-1.)*JSIG	SNA13900
RETLRN	SNA13910
END	SNA13920
C	SNA13930
SUBROUTINE DECCDE (KCC,KCDY,IZ,FB,JZ,SEMBOL,KCDF,KCDI,ITOP,KBASIS)	SNA13940
C*****	SNA13950
C THE FOLLOWING ARRAYS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH THE NETWORK	SNA13960
C CHARACTERISTICS NSPT, AND NTC (DEFINED IN PROGRAM MAIN -1)	SNA13970
DIMENSION ITCP(125),SEMBOL(16),KCDF(16),KCDI(16)	SNA13980
C*****	SNA13990
COMMON/C4/NSFT	SNA14000
IZ=C	SNA14010
M=KBASIS-1	SNA14020
DC 3 J=1,KCC	SNA14030
CALL IAND (KCDY,M,IPCWER,1,KBASIS)	SNA14040
IF (IPCWER) 3,3,2	SNA14050
2 IF (SEMBOL(J).EQ.FB) GC TC 4	SNA14060
IZ=IZ+1	SNA14070
IF (IZ-NSPT-1) 1371,1370,1370	SNA14080
1370 WRITE (6,1372)	SNA14090
1372 FORMAT (1X,48HNC. OF SYMBOLS PER TERM EXCEEDS OUTPUT-INCREASE ,	SNA14100
/26HDIMENSIONS CONTAINING NSPT)	SNA14110
1371 CCNTINLE	SNA14120
KCDF(IZ)=IPCWER	SNA14130
KCDI(IZ)=J	SNA14140
GC TC 3	SNA14150
4 ITOP(JZ)=1	SNA14160
3 KCDY=KCDY/KBASIS	SNA14170
RETURN	SNA14180
END	SNA14190
C	SNA14200
SUBROUTINE IAND (MX,NX,MN,IFLAG,KBA)	SNA14210
M=MX	SNA14220
N=NX	SNA14230
IF (IFLAG.EQ.0) GC TC 5	SNA14240
KBASIS=KBA	SNA14250
DC 6 K=1,64	SNA14260
KBASIS=KBASIS/2	SNA14270
IF (KBASIS-1) 6,8,6	SNA14280

```

CONTINUE
LAST=K
GO TO 7
5 LAST=25
25 IS THE MAXIMUM NO. OF NODES IN SFG. CHANGE AS NEEDED
MN=0
NTH TWO=1
DO 10 I=1, LAST
NTH TWO=NTH TWO*2
NTEMP=N/2
NTEMP=NTEMP*2
IF(N-NTEMP)3,1,3
MTEMP=M/2
MTEMP=MTEMP*2
IF(M-MTEMP)2,1,2
2 MN=MN+NTH TWO/2
IF(IFLAG)1,4,1
M=M/2
N=N/2
0 CONTINUE
RETURN
END

```

```

SNA14290
SNA14300
SNA14310
SNA14320
SNA14330
SNA14340
SNA14350
SNA14360
SNA14370
SNA14380
SNA14390
SNA14400
SNA14410
SNA14420
SNA14430
SNA14440
SNA14450
SNA14460
SNA14470
SNA14480
SNA14490
SNA14500

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```

DIMENSION SM(9)
DIMENSION NS(15,15),NF(15,15),IB(15,15)
  DIMENSION NUML(15),INTEE(15),LINC(15),IVV(15),ICV(15)
  DIMENSION TYPB(15),JB(15),LB(15),SYM(15),IQUAL(15),VAL(15)
  DIMENSION SYMX(15),IQUAX(15),VALX(15),NUMLX(15)
DIMENSION NOTRE(15),INTRE(15),NUMX(15),TYPX(15),JBX(15),LBX(15)
  DIMENSION NFIRS(30),NLAST(30),IXPON(30),WEIGT(30)
  DIMENSION SYMBU(30),KONSO(30),NEST(30)
DIMENSION KDNS(8),KDDI(8),SEMBL(8),KDDF(8)
DIMENSION MSORT(5),K SORT(40)
  COMMON NBN,NBG,NTD,NSPT,NEXPS,NPAC,NRI,NEON,NRS
  COMMON NNG,NSPTU,NBTG
  COMMON NOD,NOB,KBAS I,LISTG,LISTC,LISTP
  COMMON NIN,NOUT,NODA,NODB
  COMMON NFIRS,NLAST,IXPON,WEIGT,SYMBU,KONSO,NEST,LIST
  COMMON KDDI,KDNS,KDDF,SEMBL,MSORT,KSORT
  COMMON LIL,KIK,KOD,IZ
  COMMON NCI
DATA SM(1),SM(2),SM(3)/'AAA','BBB','CCC'/
  DATA SM(4),SM(5),SM(6)/'DDD','EEE','FFF'/
  DATA SM(7),SM(8),SM(9)/'PPP','QQQ','RRR'/
DATA SN(1),SN(2),SN(3)/'K1','K2','K3'/
  DATA SN(4),SN(5),SN(6)/'K4','K5','K6'/
DATA FB/' FB'/
DATA IBLAN/' '/
DATA CC,CV,VV,VC/'CC','CV','VV','VC'/

```

```

C
C               PRELIMINARY INPUT INFORMATION
C
C   NBN=NUMBER OF BRANCHES IN NETWORK.
C   NBG=NO. OF BRANCHES OF SFG
C   NTD=NO. OF TERMS IN OUTPUT.
C   NSPT=NO. OF SYMBOLS PER TERM.
C   NEXPS=NO. OF DIFFERENT POWERS OF S
C   NPAC=NO. OF PATHS PLUS CIRCUITS.
C   NRI=MAXIMUM NUMBER OF NONTOUCHING LOOPS.
C   NCI=MAXIMUM NUMBER OF LOOPS NOT TOUCHING ANY GIVEN LOOP
C   NEON=NUMBER OF NONTOUCHING PAIRS OF LOOPS
C   NRS=NUMBER OF REPEATED SYMBOLS (NUMBER OF NETWORK
C   ELEMENTS ASSIGNED SAME SYMBOL)
  NBN=15
  NBG=30
  NTD=40
  NSPT=8
  NEXPS=5
  NPAC=125
  NRI=8
  NRS=9
  NCI=40
  NEON =400
  KJ=0
C   NSPTU=NUMBER OF SYMBOLS IN NUMERATOR OF EACH TERM
C   NBTG=NUMBER OF BRANCHES OF TREE OF SFG
C   NNG=NUMBER OF NODES IN SFG
  NNG=NBN
  NSPTU=NSPT/2
  NBTG=NBN

```

```

      WRITE(1,260)
C     THE NEXT 6 CARDS ARE FOR PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION ON THE 1ST DATA CARD
      READ (5,1150)(WEIGT(J),J=1,72)
1150  FORMAT(72A1)
      IF(WEIGT(1)-IBLAN) 9001,9000,9001
9000  MNB=1
      GO TO 9998
9001  CONTINUE
      WRITE (1,1160)(WEIGT(J),J=1,71)
1160  FORMAT(1X,71A1//)
      DO 1151 J=1,72
1151  WEIGT(J)=0.
      READ(5,1240)NDD,NOB,KBASI ,LISTG,LISTC,LISTP
1240  FORMAT(3I5,5X,3I1)
      IF(KBASI)1357,1357,1358
1357  KBASI=4
1358  CONTINUE
      READ(5,1)NINN,NDOOT
      1  FORMAT(2I5)
      WRITE(1,720)NDD
720   FORMAT(2X,'NUMBER OF NODES=',I3)
      WRITE(1,721)NOB
721   FORMAT(2X,'NUMBER OF BRANCHES=',I3)
      IF(LISTG)723,723,722
722   CONTINUE
C     LIST SFG
723   IF (LISTC)725,725,724
724   CONTINUE
C     LIST ALL CIRCUITS
725   IF(LISTP)726,726,727
727   WRITE(6,728)
728   FORMAT(2X,'LIST ALL PATHS FROM NODE',      I3,2X,'TO NODE ',I3)
726   WRITE(1,729)NINN
729   FORMAT(2X,'NO. OF INPUT TERMINALS=',I3)
      WRITE(1,730)NDOOT
730   FORMAT(2X,' NUMBER OF OUTPUT-TERMINALS = ',I3)
      WRITE(1,850)KBASI
850   FORMAT(2X,'BASE FOR SYMBOL CODES=',I4)
C
C     SUBPROGRAM 'A'
      DO 152 IG=1,NBG
      NEST(IG)=0
152   KONS0(IG)=0
      DO 710 IC=1,NNG
      DO 710 IK=1,NNG
      NS(IC,IK)=0
710   NF(IC,IK)=0
      LIST=1
      MO=0
      LO=0
      IXPON(1)=0
      WEIGT(1)=-1.
      SYMBU(1)=FB
      KONS0(1)=0
      NEST(1)=1
      DO 5 I1=1,NNG

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```

5 JROW(I1)=0
DO 528 I=1,NOB
  READ(5,9) TYPX(I),NUMX(I),JBX(I),LBX(I),SYMX(I),
  1 IQUAX(I),VALX(I),NUMLX(I)
  IF(TYPX(I)-CC)9036,1300,9036
9036 IF(TYPX(I)-CV)9037,1300,9037
9037 IF(TYPX(I)-VV)9038,1300,9038
9038 IF(TYPX(I)-VC)1301,1300,1301
1300 IF(NUMLX(I))1301,1302,1301
1302 WRITE(6,1303)
1303 FORMAT(1X,' ***ERROR***CONTROL SPECIFICATION FOR DEP. SOURCE
  1 MISSING')
  GO TO 7000
1301 CONTINUE
528 CONTINUE
  GO TO 7777
7000 NOB=0
  MNB=1
  GO TO 9998
9 FORMAT (A2,I3,2I5,1X,A3,A1,E12.5,I3)
7777 CONTINUE
  KJ=0
  MMM=1
  IF(NINN-1)222,222,333
333 CONTINUE
  KJ=1
222 READ(5,224)NIN,K
224 FORMAT(2I5)
  WRITE(1,225)NIN
225 FORMAT(1X,'ELEMENT NO. OF SOURCE ='I3)
  IF(KJ)936,936,937
937 N=NINN-1
  DO 226 I=1,N
  READ(5,227)NI,M
227 FORMAT(2I5)
  WRITE(1,928)I,NI
928 FORMAT(1X,'ELEMENT NO. OF SOURCE ('I2,')='I3)
  IF(K)929,929,930
929 IF(M)931,931,932
931 TYPX(NI)=VV
  GO TO 935
932 TYPX(NI)=VC
  GO TO 935
930 IF(M)933,933,934
933 TYPX(NI)=CV
  GO TO 935
934 TYPX(NI)=CC
935 SYMX(NI)=SN(MMM)
  NUMLX(NI)=NIN
  MMM=MMM+1
226 CONTINUE
936 CONTINUE
  KKK=1
5559 CONTINUE
  WRITE(1,260)
  IF(KKK-1)2603,2602,2603

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2602  WRITE(1,2600)
2600  FORMAT(30X,'NETWORK')
      GO TO 2604
2603  WRITE(1,2601)
2601  FORMAT(30X,'MODIFIED NETWORK')
2604  CONTINUE
      WRITE(1,261)
261  FORMAT(1X,'ELEMENT ELEMENT INITIAL TERMINAL ELEMENT ELEMENT ELEMENT
1 NO. ')
      WRITE(1,262)
262  FORMAT(1X,' TYPE      NUMBER      NODE      NODE      SYMBOL      VALUE OF CON
1TROL')
      DO 601 M=1,NOB
601  WRITE(1,600) TYPX(M),NUMX(M),JBX(M),LBX(M),SYMX(M),
1 IQUAX(M),VALX(M),NUMLX(M)
600  FORMAT(4X,A2,6X,I2,6X,I2,6X,I2,6X,A3,A1,E12.5,2X,I2)
      CALL FTREE(TYPX,JBX,LBX,INTRE,NOTRE)
      KLU=0
      DO 555 I1=1,NNG
      INTEE(I1)=0
555  JROW(I1)=0
C
C      SUBPROGRAM 'B'
      WRITE(1,518)
518  FORMAT(30X,13HTREE SELECTED)
      NUMU=NOD-1
      DO 21 NU=1,NUMU
      IO=INTRE(NU)
      NUMC=NUMX(IO)
      TYPB(NUMC)=TYPX(IO)
      JB(NUMC)=JBX(IO)
      LB(NUMC)=LBX(IO)
      SYM(NUMC)=SYMX(IO)
      IQUAL(NUMC)=IQUAX(IO)
      VAL(NUMC)=VALX(IO)
      NUML(NUMC)=NUMLX(IO)
      INTEE(NUMC)=1
      WRITE(1,517)TYPB(NUMC),NUMC,JB(NUMC),LB(NUMC),SYM(NUMC),
1 IQUAL(NUMC),VAL(NUMC),NUML(NUMC)
517  FORMAT (4X,A2,6X,I2,6X,I2,6X,I2,6X,A3,A1,E12.5,2X,I2)
      KLU=KLU+1
      LINC(NUMC)=0
      IF(TYPB(NUMC)-VV)3,9039,3
9039  MO=MO+1
      IVV(MO)=NUMC
3  IF(TYPB(NUMC)-CV)4,9040,4
9040  LO=LO+1
      ICV(LO)=NUMC
4  JF=JB(NUMC)
      LF=LB(NUMC)
      IB(JF,LF)=NUMC
      IB(LF,JF)=NUMC
      JROW(JF)=JROW(JF)+1
      JROJ=JROW(JF)
      NF(JF,JROJ)=LF
      NS(JF,LF)=1

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```

      JROW(LF)=JROW(LF)+1
      JROL=JROW(LF)
      NF(LF,JROL)=JF
      NS(LF,JF)=-1
21  CONTINUE
      IF(KKK-1)6660,6661,6660
6661  CONTINUE
      IF(NDOUT-1)8000,211,8000
8000  NODA=NOD
      MM=1
      WRITE(1,260)
22  READ(5,12)NOUUT,NODAA,NODBB,K
      WRITE(1,260)
      IF(NOUUT)5561,5560,5561
5561  WRITE(1,5562)KJ,NOUUT
5562  FORMAT(1X,'ELEMENT NUMBER ASSOCIATED WITH OUTPUT(',I1,')=',I3)
      GO TO 5565
5560  WRITE(1,5563)KJ,NODAA
5563  FORMAT(1X,'POSITIVE OUTPUT VOLTAGE TERMINAL(',I1,')=',I3)
      WRITE(1,5564)KJ,NODBB
5564  FORMAT(1X,'NEGATIVE OUTPUT VOLTAGE TERMINAL(',I1,')=',I3)
5565  CONTINUE
      KJ=KJ+1
      IF(NOUUT)113,113,14
14  NOB=NOB+1
      IF(K) 15,15,16
15  TYPX(NOB)=VV
      GO TO 1117
16  TYPX(NOB)=CV
1117  NUMX(NOB)=NOB
      JBX(NOB)=NOD
      LBX(NOB)=NOD+1
      SYMX(NOB)=SM(MM)
      MM=MM+1
      NUMLX(NOB)=NOUUT
      NOD=NOD+1
      GO TO 17
113  CALL FREP (NODAA,NODBB,NF,NP,NPL)
      NPLL=NPL-1
      DO 18 I=1,NPLL
      NOB=NOB+1
      TYPX(NOB)=VV
      NUMX(NOB)=NOB
      JBX(NOB)=NOD
      LBX(NOB)=NOD+1
      SYMX(NOB)=SM(MM)
      NP1=NP(I)
      NP2=NP(I+1)
      NUMLX(NOB)=IB(NP1,NP2)
      NOD=NOD+1
18  CONTINUE
      MM=MM+1
17  NODB=NOD
      IF(NDOUT-1)20,20,8001
8001  NDOUT=NDOUT-1
      GO TO 22

```

```

211 READ(5,12) NOUT,NODA,NODB,K
    WRITE(1,260)
    IF(NOUT)5550,5551,5550
5550 WRITE(1,5555)NOUT
5555 FORMAT(1X,'ELEMENT NUMBER ASSOCIATED WITH OUTPUT=',I3)
    GO TO 6660
5551 WRITE(1,5556)NODA
5556 FFORMAT(1X,'POSITIVE OUTPUT VOLTAGE TERMINAL=',I3)
    WRITE(1,5557)NODB
5557 FORMAT(1X,'NEGATIVE OUTPUT VOLTAGE TERMINAL=',I3)
    GO TO 6660
20 KKK=KKK-1
    GO TO 5559
12 FORMAT(4I5)
6660 DO 13 ILL=1,NDD
    JROI=JROW(ILL)+1
    13 NF(ILL,JROI)=0
    WRITE(1,260)
260 FORMAT(//)
    WRITE(1,715)
715 FORMAT(30X,' SFG ',/)
9998 RETURN
    END

```

// FOR SUB2

```

SUBROUTINE SUB2(IB,NS,NF,TYPB,JB,LB,SYM,IQUAL,VAL,NUML,INTEE,
1 LINC,KLU,IVV,ICV,MO,LO,NOTRE,INTRE,NUMX,TYPX,JBX,LBX,SYM,QUAX,VA
1 LX,NUMLX)
    DIMENSION INTRE(15),JB(15),LB(15)
    DIMENSION TYPB(15),TYPX(15),JBX(15),LBX(15),SYM(15)
    DIMENSION CVAL(30),MAPY(30),TYPE(30)
    DIMENSION IUAX(15),INTEE(15),LINC(15),NP(15)
    DIMENSION NS(15,15),NF(15,15),IB(15,15)
    DIMENSION KONS(8),KODI(8),SEMBL(8),KODF(8)
    DIMENSION NFIRS(30),NLAST(30),IXPON(30),WEIGT(30)
    DIMENSION MSORT(5),KSORT(40)
    DIMENSION SYMBU(30),KONSO(30),NEST(30)
    DIMENSION VALX(15),NOTRE(15),SYM(15),IQUAL(15),VAL(15)
    DIMENSION NUMX(15),IVV(15),ICV(15),NUML(15),NUMLX(15)
    COMMON NBN,NBG,NTQ,NSPT,NEXPS,NPAC,NRI,NEON,NRS
    COMMON NNG,NSPTU,NBTG
    COMMON NOD,NOB,KBASI,LISTG,LISTC,LISTP
    COMMON NIN,NOUT,NODA,NODB
    COMMON NFIRS,NLAST,IXPON,WEIGT,SYMBU,KONSO,NEST,LIST
    COMMON KODI,KONS,KODF,SEMBL,MSORT,KSORT
    COMMON LIL,KIK,KOD,IZ
    COMMON NCI
    DATA E,CI,CC,CV,VV,VC/'E ','I ','CC','CV','VV','VC'/
    DATA Y,G,C,IQ,R,CL,Z/'Y ','G ','C ','=' ,'R ','L ','Z '/
    DATA ONE/' 1'/
    LINK=0

```

C

```

C      SUBPROGRAM 'C'
C      THIS PROGRAM GENERATES SIGNAL FLOW GRAPH INFO.
C      FROM BRANCH NODE TO LINK NODE
      NOBY=NOB
151  CONTINUE
      NES=0
      LON=0
      IF(KLU-NOB)532,360,532
532  LINK=LINK+1
      IF(NOTRE(LINK))534,534,532
534  NUMC=NUMX(LINK)
      TYPE(NUMC)=TYPX(LINK)
      JK=JBX(LINK)
      LK=LBX(LINK)
      SYM(NUMC)=SYMX(LINK)
      IQUAL(NUMC)=IQUAX(LINK)
      NUMB=NUMLX(LINK)
      CVAL(NUMC)=VALX(LINK)
      TYP2=TYPE(NUMC)
      CVALU=CVAL(NUMC)
      KLU=KLU+1
      LINC(NUMC)=1
      KDEPS=0
      KANSO=0
      IF(TYPE(NUMC)-CL)9041,117,9041
9041 IF(TYPE(NUMC)-G)9042,119,9042
9042 IF(TYPE(NUMC)-Y)9043,119,9043
9043 IF(TYPE(NUMC)-R)9044,700,9044
9044 IF(TYPE(NUMC)-Z)9045,700,9045
9045 IF(TYPE(NUMC)-C)9046,121,9046
9046 CONTINUE
      KDEPS=1
      IF(TYPE(NUMC)-E)9047,123,9047
9047 IF(TYPE(NUMC)-CI)9048,123,9048
9048 IF(TYPE(NUMC)-VC)9049,165,9049
9049 IF(TYPE(NUMC)-CC)117,265,117
117  IXPS=-1
      KANSO=1
      GO TO 123
119  IXPS=0
      GO TO 123
700  IXPS=0
      KANSO=1
      GO TO 123
121  IXPS=1
123  CALL TREP(JK,LK,NF,NP,NPL)
      IFIN=NUMC
149  LON=LON+1
      NP1=NP(LON)
      NP2=NP(LON+1)
/07  INIT=IB(NP1,NP2)
109  SIGH=NS(NP1,NP2)
      IF(KDEPS)167,167,169
167  IF(IQUAL(NUMC)-IQ)9002,111,9002
9002  CONTINUE
      NES=1

```

```

        CONST=SIGH
        GO TO 125
111  CONST=SIGH*CVALU
125  LIST=LIST+1
        IF(NES)502,503,502
502  NEST(LIST)=1
503  KONSO(LIST)=KANSO
        NFIRS(LIST)=INIT
        NLAST(LIST)=IFIN
        SYMBU(LIST)=SYM(IFIN)
        IXPON(LIST)=IXPS
        IF(KONSO(LIST))505,505,504
504  WEIGT(LIST)=1./CONST
        GO TO 506
505  WEIGT(LIST).CONST
506  MAPY(NUMC)=LIST
127  FORMAT(3I5,E12.5)
129  FORMAT (A4)
C
C      SUBPROGRAM 'D'
C      THIS PROGRAM GENERATES SIGNAL FLOW GRAPH INFO.
C      FROM LINK NODE TO BRANCH NODE
169  CONTINUE
        IF(TYPB(INIT)-E)9050,201,9050
9050  IF(TYPB(INIT)-C1)9051,201,9051
9051  IF(TYPB(INIT)-VV)9052,201,9052
9052  IF(TYPB(INIT)-CV)9053,201,9053
9053  CONTINUE
        LIST=LIST+1
        IF(TYPB(INIT)-R)9054,133,9054
9054  IF(TYPB(INIT)-Z)9055,133,9054
9055  IF(TYPB(INIT)-G)9056,702,9056
9056  IF(TYPB(INIT)-Y)9057,702,9057
9057  IF(TYPB(INIT)-CL)9058,135,9058
9058  IF(TYPB(INIT)-C)133,137,133
133  IXPON(LIST)=0
        GO TO 141
702  IXPON(LIST)=0
        KONSO(LIST)=1
        GO TO 141
135  IXPON(LIST)=1
        GO TO 141
137  IXPON(LIST)=-1
        KONSO(LIST)=1
141  IF(IQUAL(INIT)-IQ)9999,139,9999
9999  CONTINUE
        NEST(LIST)=1
        WEIGT(LIST)=-1.*SIGH
        GO TO 147
139  IF(KONSO(LIST))608,608,607
607  WEIGT(LIST)=-SIGH/VAL(INIT)
        GO TO 147
608  WEIGT(LIST)=-SIGH*VAL(INIT)
147  NFIRS(LIST)=IFIN
        NLAST(LIST)=INIT
        SYMBU(LIST)=SYM(INIT)

```

```

201 NPLA=NPL-1-LON
   IF(NPLA)151,151,149
C
C   SUBPROGRAM 'E'
C   THIS PROGRAM SETS JP SFG INFO. FOR VC
C   TYPE CONTROL SOURCES
165 NUNO=NUMB
   IF(INTEE(NUMB))163,163,161
163 LIST=LIST+1
   NFIRS(LIST)=NJMB
   NOBY=NOBY+1
   SYMBU(LIST)=SYM(NUMB)
   NLAST(LIST)=NOBY
   NUNO=NOBY
   IF(TYPE(NUMB)-Y)9059,912,9059
9059 IF(TYPE(NUMB)-G)9060,912,9060
9060 IF(TYPE(NUMB)-C)9061,914,9061
9061 IF(TYPE(NUMB)-CL)9062,916,9062
9062 CONTINUE
   KUNO=0
   IXPON(LIST)=0
   GO TO 918
912 IXPON(LIST)=0
   KUNO=1
   GO TO 918
914 IXPON(LIST)=-1
   KUNO=1
   GO TO 918
916 IXPON(LIST)=1
   KUNO=0
918 IF(IQUAL(NUMB)-IQ)9063,920,9063
9063 CONTINUE
   NEST(LIST)=1
   WEIGT(LIST)=1.
   GO TO 209
920 IF(KUNO)922,922,924
922 WEIGT(LIST)=CVAL(NUMB)
   GO TO 209
924 WEIGT(LIST)=1./CVAL(NUMB)
209 KONSO(LIST)=KUNO
161 LIST=LIST+1
   NLAST(LIST)=NJMC
   NFIRS(LIST)=NUNO
   SYMBU(LIST)=SYM(NUMC)
   IXPON(LIST)=0
   IF(IQUAL(NUMC)-IQ)9064,171,9064
9064 CONTINUE
   NEST(LIST)=1
   WEIGT(LIST)=1.
   GO TO 203
171 WEIGT(LIST)=CVALU
203 CONTINUE
   GO TO 123
C
C   SUBPROGRAM 'F'
C   THIS PROGRAM SETS UP SFG INFO. FOR CC

```

```

C      TYPE CONTROL SOURCES
265 MUNO=NUMB
   IF(INTEE(NUMB))621,621,620
620 LIST=LIST+1
   NFIRS(LIST)=NUMB
   NOBY=NOBY+1
   NLAST(LIST)=NOBY
   SYMBU(LIST)=SYM(NUMB)
   MUNO=NOBY
   IF(TYPB(NUMB)-Z)9065,233,9065
9065 IF(TYPB(NUMB)-R)9066,233,9066
9066 IF(TYPB(NUMB)-CL)9067,235,9067
9067 IF(TYPB(NUMB)-C)9068,237,9068
9068 CONTINUE
   KUNO=0
   IXPON(LIST)=0
   GO TO 241
233 IXPON(LIST)=0
   KUNO=1
   GO TO 241
235 IXPON(LIST)=-1
   KUNO=1
   GO TO 241
237 IXPON(LIST)=1
   KUNO=0
241 IF(IQUAL(NUMB)-IQ)9069,239,9069
9069 CONTINUE
   NEST(LIST)=1
   WEIGT(LIST)=1
   GO TO 247
239 IF(KUNO)900,900,902
900 WEIGT(LIST)=VAL(NUMB)
   GO TO 247
902 WEIGT(LIST)=1./VAL(NUMB)
247 KONSQ(LIST)=1
621 LIST=LIST+1
   NFIRS(LIST)=MUNO
   NLAST(LIST)=NUMC
   IXPON(LIST)=0
   SYMBU(LIST)=SYM(NUMC)
   IF(IQUAL(NUMC)-IQ)9029,271,9029
9029 CONTINUE
   NEST(LIST)=1
   WEIGT(LIST)=1.
   GO TO 281
271 WEIGT(LIST)=CVALU
281 CONTINUE
   GO TO 123

```

```

C
C      SUBPROGRAM 'G'
C      THIS PROGRAM SETS UP SFG INFO. FOR VV
C      TYPE CONTROL SOURCES
360 IF(MO)460,460,364
364 DO 305 MI=1,MO
   KI=IVV(MI)
   MUNO=NUML(KI)

```



```

      IF(LINC(NUNO)) 361, 361, 363
363 LIST=LIST+1
      NFIRS(LIST)=NUML(KI)
      NOBY=NOBY+1
      NLAST(LIST)=NOBY
      SYMBU(LIST)=SYM(NUNO)
      IF(TYPE(NUNO)-Y) 9070, 333, 9070
9070 IF(TYPE(NUNO)-G) 9071, 333, 9071
9071 IF(TYPE(NUNO)-C) 9072, 335, 9072
9072 IF(TYPE(NUNO)-CL) 9073, 337, 9073
9073 CONTINUE
      KUNO=0
      IXPON(LIST)=0
      GO TO 341
333 IXPON(LIST)=0
      KUNO=1
      GO TO 341
335 IXPON(LIST)=-1
      KUNO=1
      GO TO 341
337 IXPON(LIST)=1
      KUNO=0
341 IF(IQUAL(NUNO)-IQ) 9074, 339, 9074
9074 CONTINUE
      NEST(LIST)=1
      WEIGT(LIST)=1.
      GO TO 348
339 IF(KUNO) 904, 904, 906
904 WEIGT(LIST)=CVAL(NUNO)
      GO TO 348
906 WEIGT(LIST)=1./CVAL(NUNO)
348 CONTINUE
347 CONTINUE
      NUNO=NOBY
361 LIST=LIST+1
      NFIRS(LIST)=NUNO
      NLAST(LIST)=KI
      SYMBU(LIST)=SYM(KI)
      IXPON(LIST)=0
      IF(IQUAL(KI)-IQ) 9075, 371, 9075
9075 CONTINUE
      NEST(LIST)=1
      WEIGT(LIST)=1.
      GO TO 303
371 WEIGT(LIST)=VAL(KI)
303 CONTINUE
305 CONTINUE
C
C      SUBPROGRAM 'H'
C      THIS PROGRAM SETS UP SFG INFO. FOR CV
C      TYPE CONTROL SOURCES
460 IF(LO) 515, 515, 464
464 DO 405 MI=1, LO
      LI=ICV(MI)
      NUNO=NUML(LI)
      IF (LINC(NUNO)) 463, 463, 461

```

```

463 LIST=LIST+1
    NFIRS(LIST)=NUML(LI)
    NOBY=NOBY+1
    NLAST(LIST)=NOBY
    SYMBU(LIST)=SYM(NJND)
    IF(TYPB(NUNO)-Z)9008,433,9008
9008 IF(TYPB(NUNO)-R)9009,433,9009
9009 IF(TYPB(NUNO)-CL)9010,435,9010
9010 IF(TYPB(NUNF)-C)9011,437,9011
9011 CONTINUE
    KUNO=0
    IXPON(LIST)=0
    GO TO 441
433 IXPON(LIST)=0
    KUNO=1
    GO TO 441
735 IXPON(LIST)$-1
    KUNO=1
    GO TO 441
437 IXPON(LIST)=1
    KUNO=0
441 IF(IQUAL(NUNO)-IQ)9076,439,9076
9076 CONTINUE
    NEST(LIST)=1
    WEIGT(LIST)=1.
    GO TO 448
439 IF (KUNO) 908,908,910
908 WEIGT(LIST)=VAL(NUNO)
    GO TO 448
910 WEIGT(LIST)=1./VAL(NUNO)
448 KONSQ(LIST)=1
447 CONTINUE
    NUNO=NOBY
461 LIST=LIST+1
    NFIRS(LIST)=NUNO
    NLAST(LIST)=LI
    SYMBU(LIST)=SYM(LI)
    IXPON(LIST)=0
    IF(IQUAL(LI)-IQ)9077,471,9077
9077 CONTINUE
    NEST(LIST)=1
    WEIGT(LIST)=1.
    GO TO 403
471 WEIGT(LIST)=VAL(LI)
403 CONTINUE
405 CONTINUE
C
C SUBPROGRAM 'I'
C GENERATING OUTPUT LIST OF SFG
C
515 CONTINUE
    IF (NDUT) 514,512,514
512 CALL TREP(NODA,NODB,NF,NP,NPL)
    NDUT=NOBY+1
    MOPU=NPL-1
    DO 510 MOP=1,MOPU

```

```

N1=NP(MOP)
N2=NP(MOP+1)
LIST=LIST+1
NFIRS(LIST)=IB(N1,N2)
NLAST(LIST)=NOUT
SYMBU(LIST)=ONE
IXPON(LIST)=0
KONSO(LIST)=0
NEST(LIST)=0
510 WEIGT(LIST)=NS(N1,N2)
511 CONTINUE
514 NFIRS(1)=NOUT
NLA(1)=NIN
482 IF (LISTG) 486,486,1200
1200 WRITE (1,263)
263 FORMAT (1X,' INITIAL TERMINAL EXPONENT BRANCH BRANCH 1 IF SYM
1BOL 1 IF SYMBOL')
WRITE(1,264)
264 FORMAT (1X,' NODE NODE OF S VALUE VALUE SYMBOL IS
1 INVERTED IS USED')
DO 1202 J=1,LIST
WRITE(1,485) NFIRS(J),NLA(J),IXPON(J),WEIGT(J),
1SYMBU(J),KONSO(J),NEST(J)
485 FORMAT(3X,I2,7X,I2,6X,I2,4X,E12.5,1X,A3,8X,I2,14X,I2)
1202 CONTINUE
C
486 CONTINUE
WRITE(1,260)
260 FORMAT(//)
RETURN
END
// FOR FTREE
SUBROUTINE FTREE(TYPX,JBX,LBX,INTRE,NOTRE)
C*****
C THE FOLLOWING ARRAYS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH THE NETWORK
C CHARACTERISTICS NBN, AND NSPT
C*****
DIMENSION TYPX(15),JBX(15),LBX(15),INTRE(15),NOTRE(15)
DIMENSION NP(15),NF(15,15),KCOL(8)
DIMENSION KONS(8),KODI(8),SEMBL(8),KODF(8)
DIMENSION NFIRS(30),NLA(30),IXPON(30),WEIGT(30)
DIMENSION MSORT(5),KSORT(40)
DIMENSION SYMBU(30),KONSO(30),NEST(30)
COMMON NBN,NBG,NTD,NSPT,NEXPS,NPAC,NRI,NEON,NRS
COMMON NNG,NSPTU,NBTG
COMMON NOD,NDB,KBASI,LISTG,LISTC,LISTP
COMMON NIN,NOUT,NODA,NODB
COMMON NFIRS,NLA,IXPON,WEIGT,SYMBU,KONSO,NEST,LIST
COMMON KODI,KONS,KODF,SEMBL,MSORT,KSORT
COMMON LIL,KIK,KOD,IZ
COMMON NCI
DATA E,VV,CV/'E ','VV','CV'/
DATA R,CL,C,Y,Z/'R ','L ','C ','Y ','Z '/
DATA G/'G '/
DO 40 I2=1,NNG
DO 40 I3=1,NNG

```

```

40 NF (I2,I3)=0
   M=0
   K=0
   KC=0
   DO 1 I=1,NOD
1  KCOL(I)=0
   DO 3 I7=1,NOB
3  NOTRE(I7)=0
   I=0
   5 I=I+1
   IF(TYPX(I)-E)6,10,6
6  IF(TYPX(I)-VV)8,10,8
8  IF(TYPX(I)-CV)4,10,4
10 K=K+1
14 INTRE(K)=I
   JBX1=JBX(I)
   KCOL(JBX1)=KCOL(JBX1)+1
   KCOL1=KCOL(JBX1)
   NF(JBX1,KCOL1)=LBX(I)
   IBX1=LBX(I)
   KCOL(IBX1)=KCOL(IBX1)+1
   KCOL2=KCOL(IBX1)
   NF (IBX1,KCOL2)=JBX1
   NOTRE(I)=1
   IF (K-NOD+1) 2,22,22
2  IF (M) 4,4,12
4  IF (I-NOB) 5,12,12
12 M=M+1
   IF(TYPX(M)-R)9078,16,9078
9078 IF(TYPX(M)-G)17,16,17
17  IF(TYPX(M)-CL)18,16,18
18  IF(TYPX(M)-C)19,16,19
19  IF(TYPX(M)-Y)20,16,20
20  IF(TYPX(M)-Z)9079,16,9079
9079 CONTINUE
   IF (M-NOB) 12,22,22
16 NINX=JBX(M)
   NOUTX=LBX(M)
   CALL FREP (NINX,NOUTX,NF,NP,NPL)
   IF (NPL) 21,21,12
21 I=M
   GOTO10
22 CONTINUE
   RETURN
   END

```

// FOR FREP

```

SUBROUTINE FREP(NIK,NOUK,NF,NP,NPL)
C*****
C THE FOLLOWING ARRAYS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH THE NETWORK
C CHARACTERISTIC NBN
C*****

```

```

      DIMENSION JX(15),NP(15),JMEM(15),KMEM(15),NF(15,15)
      DIMENSION KONS(8),KODI(8),SEMBL(8),KODF(8)
      DIMENSION MSORT(5),KSORT(40)
      DIMENSION SYMBU(30),KONSD(30),NEST(30)
      DIMENSION NFIRS(30),NLASt(30),IXPON(30),WEIGT(30)
      COMMON NBN,NBG,NTD,NSPT,NEXPS,NPAC,NRI,NEON,NRS
      COMMON NNG,NSPTU,NBTG
      COMMON NOD,NOB,KBASI,LISTG,LISTC,LISTP
      COMMON NIN,NOUT,NODA,NODB
      COMMON NFIRS,NLAST,IXPON,WEIGT,SYMBU,KONSD,NEST,LIST
      COMMON KODI,KONS,KODF,SEMBL,MSORT,KSORT
      COMMON LIL,KIK,KOD,IZ
      COMMON NCI
      DO 80 I5=1,NNG
      JX(I5)=0
      NP(I5)=0
      JMEM(I5)=0
80    KMEM(I5)=0
      NPL=J
      JX(1)=NIK
      JX(2)=NIK
      I=1
      J=NIK
      NP(1)=NIK
20    K=0
25    K=K+1
      IF(NF(J,K)-NOUK) 30,50,30
30    IF (NF(J,K)) 34,32,34
32    IF(J-NIK)60,100,60
C
C      FLOWER CHECK
34    NJK=NF(J,K)
      IF (NJK-JX(I)) 45,25,45
C
C      STORE AND REMEMBER VERTEX
45    I=I+1
      NP(I)=NF(J,K)
      JMEM(I)=J
      IA=I+1
      JX(IA)=NF(J,K)
42    J=NF(J,K)
      KMEM(I)=K
      GO TO 20
C
C      BACKSTEP
60    J=JMEM(I)
      K=KMEM(I)
      I=I-1
      GO TO 25
C
C      FINAL PATH VERTEX AND PATH LENGTH
50    II=I+1
      NP(II)=NOUK
62    NPL=II
100  CONTINUE
      RETURN

```

END

// FOR TREP

SUBROUTINE TREP(NIK,NOUK,NF,NP,NPL)

C*****

C THE FOLLOWING ARRAYS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH THE NETWORK

C CHARACTERISTIC N3N

C*****

DIMENSION JX(15),NP(15),JMEM(15),KMEM(15),NF(15,15)

DIMENSION KONS(8),KODI(8),SEMBL(8),KODF(8)

DIMENSION MSORT(5),KSORT(40)

DIMENSION SYMBU(30),KONSO(30),NEST(30)

DIMENSION NFIRS(30),NLA(30),IXPON(30),WEIGT(30)

COMMON NBN,NBG,NTD,NSPT,NEXPS,NPAC,NRI,NEON,NRS

COMMON NNG,NSPTU,NBTG

COMMON NOD,NDB,KBASI,LISTG,LISTC,LISTP

COMMON NIN,NOUT,NODA,NODB

COMMON NFIRS,NLA,IXPON,WEIGT,SYMBU,KONSO,NEST,LIST

COMMON KODI,KONS,KODF,SEMBL,MSORT,KSORT

COMMON LIL,KIK,KOO,IZ

COMMON NCI

DO 80 I=1,NNG

JX(I)=0

NP(I)=0

JMEM(I)=0

80 KMEM(I)=0

NPL=0

JX(1)=NIK

JX(2)=NIK

I=1

J=NIK

NP(1)=NIK

20 K=0

25 K=K+1

IF(NF(J,K)-NOJK) 30,50,30

30 IF (NF(J,K)) 34,32,34

32 IF(J-NIK) 60,100,60

C

C FLOWER CHECK

34 NJK=NF(J,K)

IF (NJK-JX(I)) 45,25,45

C

C STORE AND REMEMBER VERTEX

45 I=I+1

NP(I)=NF(J,K)

JMEM(I)=J

IA=I+1

JX(IA)=NF(J,K)

42 J=NF(J,K)

KMEM(I)=K

GO TO 20

C

```
C      BACKSTEP
60 J=JMEM(I)
   K=KMEM(I)
   I=I-1
   GO TO 25
```

```
C
C      FINAL PATH VERTEX AND PATH LENGTH
50 II=I+1
   NP(II)=NDUK
62 NPL=II
100 CONTINUE
   RETURN
   END
```

// FOR PART3

*IOCS(CARD,TYPEWRITER,PLOTTER)

*NON PROCESS PROGRAM

*ONE WORD INTEGERS

```
INTEGER F
DIMENSION SMBOL(30)
DIMENSION N(15,15)
DIMENSION KODE(15,15),IXPO(15,15),CONS(15,15)
DIMENSION SIMBN(40,4),SIMBD(40,4)
DIMENSION POLYU(5,40)
DIMENSION AMAG(10,10),AARG(10,10)
DIMENSION ISET(8,40)
DIMENSION NA(40),NB(40)
DIMENSION POLY(5,40),ITOP(40)
DIMENSION KEP(40,4),KED(40,4)
DIMENSION NPCOD(125),IXPOT(125),CONST(125),KODET(125)
DIMENSION MIX(30)
DIMENSION MSORT(5),KSORT(40)
DIMENSION KONS(8),KJDI(8),SEMBL(8),KODF(8)
DIMENSION NOTCH(400)
DIMENSION NFIRS(30),NLAST(30),IXPON(30),WEIGT(30)
DIMENSION SYMBU(30),KONSO(30),NEST(30)
COMMON NBN,NBG,HTO,NSPT,NEXPS,NPAC,NRI,NEON,NRS
COMMON NNG,NSPTU,NBTG
COMMON NOD,NOB,KBASI,LISTG,LISTC,LISTP
COMMON NIN,NOUT,NODA,NODB
COMMON NFIRS,NLAST,IXPON,WEIGT,SYMBU,KONSO,NEST,LIST
COMMON KODI,KONS,KODF,SEMBL,MSORT,KSORT
COMMON LIL,KIK,KOO,IZ
COMMON NCI
```

```
EQUIVALENCE (POLY(1,1),MIX(1))
EQUIVALENCE (KODET(1),SMBOL(1),ITOP(1))
EQUIVALENCE (CONS(1,1),NOTCH(1),POLYU(1,1))
EQUIVALENCE (IXPO(1,1),SIMBD(1,1),ISET(1,1))
EQUIVALENCE (KODE(1,1),AMAG(1,1))
EQUIVALENCE (N(1,1),AARG(1,1))
EQUIVALENCE (CONST(1),SIMBN(1,1))
EQUIVALENCE (NPCOD(1),KEP(1,1))
EQUIVALENCE (IXPOT(1),KED(1,1))
```

CALL MIXL(MIX)

MNB=0

CALL MAINN(MIX,POLY,MNB,NPCOD,NOP,KLAS,IXPOT,CONST,KODET,IXPO,CONS
1,KODE,N,SMBOL)

IF(MNB)1,1,2

2 STOP

1 CALL SUBB(NOP,KLAS,CONST,IXPOT,KODET,NPCOD,POLY,NOTCH,ISET)

CALL MAINE(ITOP,NB,NA,SIMBN,SIMBD,KEP,KED)

CALL SUBE(ITOP,NB,NA,SIMBN,SIMBD,POLY,KEP,KED,JIB,JD,POLYU)

CALL SUBD(ITOP,NB,NA,SIMBN,SIMBD,POLY,KEP,KED,JD,NSET,NK,F)

IF(F)4,5,4

4 CALL SUBC(ITOP,NB,NA,SIMBN,SIMBD,POLY,POLYU,KEP,KED,JIB,JD,NSET,N
1K,AMAG,AARG)

CALL SUBF(AMAG,AARG,NSET,NK)

5 CALL EXIT

END

// DUP


```

*STORE CI          PART3 PART3
*LOCAL SUBD,(MAINE,<AND,DE COD),SUBE,(MAINN,ARRAY),(SUBB,IAND,ARRAL)
*LOCAL SUBC,MIXL,SUBF
*CCEND

```

```

// FOR MIXL
SUBROUTINE MIXL(MIX)
C THIS PROGRAM ORDERS SFG INFORMATION
DIMENSION KONS(8),KODI(8),SEMBL(8),KODF(8)
DIMENSION NFIRS(30),NLASt(30),IXPON(30),WEIGT(30)
DIMENSION MSORT(5),<SORT(40)
DIMENSION SYMBU(30),KONSO(30),NEST(30)
DIMENSION MIX(30)
COMMON NBN,NBG,NT0,NSPT,NEXPS,NPAC,NRI,NEON,NRS
COMMON NNG,NSPTU,NBTG
COMMON NOD,NDB,KBAS1,LISTG,LISTC,LISTP
COMMON NIN,NOUT,NODA,NODB
COMMON NFIRS,NLAST,IXPON,WEIGT,SYMBU,KONSO,NEST,LIST
COMMON KODI,<ONS,KODF,SEMBL,MSORT,KSORT
COMMON LIL,KIK,KOO,IZ
COMMON NCI
DO 87 J=1,NBG
87 MIX(J)=J
KONU=LIST-1
DO 80 KON=1,KONU
IU=KON+1
IL=KON
GO TO 83
81 MXL=MIX(IL)
MIX(IL)=MIX(IU)
MIX(IU)=MXL
IL=IL-1
IU=IU-1
IF (IL) 80,80,83
83 MIU=MIX(IU)
MIL=MIX(IL)
IF(NFIRS(MIU)-NFIRS(MIL))81,89,80
84 MXL=MIX(IL)
MIX(IL)=MIX(IU)
MIX(IU)=MXL
IL=IL-1
IU=IU-1
IF (IL) 80,80,82
82 MIU=MIX(IU)
MIL=MIX(IL)
IF(NFIRS(MIU)-NFIRS(MIL))80,89,80
89 IF (NLAST(MIU)-NLAST(MIL))80,80,84
80 CONTINUE
1305 CONTINUE
DO 602 KP1=1,NEXPS
602 MSORT(KP1)=0
DO 950 K02=1,NSPT

```

```

950 KODI(KO2)=0
DO 603 KP2=1,NTD
603 KSORT(KP2)=0
DO 301 INK=1,NSPT
LIL=1
301 KONS(INK)=0
KIK=1
KOD=0
RETURN
END

```

// FOR MAINN

```

SUBROUTINE MAINN(MIX,POLY,MNB,NPCOD,NOP,KLAS,IXPOT,CONST,KODET,IX
1PO,CONS,KODE,N,SMBOL)
DIMENSION LT(15),IG(15)
DIMENSION SMBOL(30)
DIMENSION N(15,15),CONS(15,15),KODE(15,15),IXPO(15,15)
DIMENSION IFLOW(15),NP(15),KODES(15),KCNC(15)
DIMENSION MSORT(5),KSORT(40)
DIMENSION KONS(8),KODI(8),SEMBL(8),KODF(8)
DIMENSION NFIRS(30),NLASt(30),IXPON(30),WEIGT(30)
DIMENSION SYMBU(30),KONSO(30),NEST(30)
DIMENSION POLY(5,40)
DIMENSION NPCOD(125),IXPOT(125),CONST(125),KODET(125)
DIMENSION MIX(30)
COMMON NBN,NBG,NTD,NSPT,NEXPS,NPAC,NRI,NEON,NRS
COMMON NNG,NSPTU,NBTG
COMMON NOD,NDB,KBASI,LISTG,LISTC,LISTP
COMMON NIN,NOUT,NODA,NODB
COMMON NFIRS,NLASt,IXPON,WEIGT,SYMBU,KONSO,NEST,LIST
COMMON KODI,KONS,KODF,SEMBL,MSORT,KSORT
COMMON LIL,KIK,KOD,IZ
COMMON NCI
EQUIVALENCE (IG(1),IFLOW(1))

```

```

C          PROGRAM MAIN -2
C DATA ONE/' 1'/
C          TAKE SFG BRANCH INFORMATION AS FOUND
C          BY SUBROUTINE AND GENERATE
C          (1)ROUTING MATRIX INFORMATION
C          N(J,K),AND LT(J)
C          (2)SFG BRANCH VALUES IXPO(J,L),CONS(J,L),
C          KODE(J,L)WHERE J=NFIRST(I),L=NLASt(I),AND
C

```

```

IBO=0
KO=0
MICH=1
K=0
MG=1
JLAS=1
NCIR=1
ININ=NIN
INOUT=NOUT

```

```

      DO 300 INK=1,NNG
300  IG(INK)=0
C    FIND IXPO(J,L),CONS (J,L)
      GO TO 307
305  MG=KBASI*MG
      MICH=MICH+1
307  IBO=IBO+1
      IF(LIST-IBO)19,4,4
4    LOB=MIX(IBO)
      J=NFIRS(LOB)
      L=NLAST(LOB)
      IXPO(J,L)=IXPON(LOB)
      CONS(J,L)=WEIGT(LOB)
C    FIND ROUTING MATRIX
8    IF(J-JLAS)9031,10,9031
9031  LT(JLAS)=K
      K1=K+1
      IF(JLAS-NIN)28,27,28
27  N(JLAS,K1)=-1
      GO TO 29
28  N(JLAS,K1)=0
29  JLAS=JLAS+1
      K=0
      GO TO 8
10  K=K+1
      N(J,K)=L
C    FIND KODE(J,L) AND SEMBOL(KOO)
      SMBOL(IBO)=SYMBU (LOB)
      MODE=NEST(LOB)
      IF(MODE)335,316,335
335  IF(IG(L))5,960,5
5    KODE(J,L)=IG(L)
      GO TO 307
960  CONTINUE
      KPU=IBO-1
      IF(KPU)953,953,315
315  DO 952 KP=1,KPU
      IF(SMBOL(IBO)-SMBOL(KP))952,9032,952
9032  LOBX=MIX(KP)
      IF(KONSO(LOB)-KONSO(LOBX))952,956,952
956  LX=NLAST(LOBX)
      KODE(J,L)=IG(LX)
      GO TO 307
952  CONTINUE
      IF(SMBOL(IBO)-ONE)953,316,953
953  IG(L)=MG
      KOO=KOO+1
      SEMBL(KOO)=SMBOL(IBO)
      KODE(J,L)=IG(L)
      IF(KONSO(LOB))3,3,2
2    KONS(KOO)=1
3    GO TO 305
316  KODE(J,L)=0
      GO TO 307
19  LT(JLAS)=K
      K11=K+1

```

```

      N(JLAS,K11)=0
C      C
C      PROGRAM MAIN--3
      DO 601 KAM=1,NEXPS
      DO 601 KIM=1,NTD
601    POLY(KAM,KIM)=0
      MPL=0
      IR=1
      NFIR=1
      KNO=0
      KODES(1)=1
      DO 2000 JS=2,NNG
2000    KODES(JS)=2*KODES(JS-1)
      IF(LISTP)175,175,1116
      1116  WRITE(1,170)NIN,NOUT
      170   FORMAT(' PATHS FROM NODE ',I2,' TO NODE ',I2//)
      WRITE(1,1905)
      1905  FORMAT(5X,'NO.      NODE LIST')
      175   IF(LISTP)1113,1113,23
      1113  K3=LT(NIN)+1
      N(NIN,K3)=0
      K2=LT(1)+1
      N(1,K2)=-1
      NIN=1
      NOUT=1
      KLAS=0
24      NFIR=0
      IF(LISTC)1209,1209,1219
      1219  WRITE(1,177)
      177   FORMAT(1X,'CIRCUITS'//)
      WRITE(1,1905)
      KNO=0
      1209  CONTINUE
C      PROGRAM MAIN--4
C      PATH -FINDING ALGORITHM
C      IN ADDITION,STEP PF7 CALCULATES THE COMPOSITE
C      CODE ,CONSTANT,AND EXPONENT OF THE PATH
C      PF1(PRELIMINARY)
      DO 1112 IZO=1,NNG
      1112  IFLOW(IZO)=0
      DO 31 I1=1,NNG
      31    KONC(I1)=1
      NOP=KLAS
      KLAS=0
      23    I=2
      J=NIN
      NP(1)=NIN
      IFLOW(NIN)=1
      IFLOW(NOUT)=-1
C
C      25    K=KONC(J)
C
C      PF2(FIND NEXT NODE)
      NP(I)=N(J,K)
C
C      PF3 (TEST ROUTING MATRIX)

```

```

      IF(N(J,K))100,60,34
34   NJK=N(J,K)
      IF(IFLOW(NJK))50,38,26
26   KONC(J)=KONC(J)+1
      GO TO 25
38   J=NP(I)
      IFLOW(J)=1
      I=I+1
      GO TO 25
C
C   PF6(BACKSTEP)
60   IFLOW(J)=0
      KONC(J)=1
      J=NP(I-2)
      KONC(J)=KONC(J)+1
      I=I-1
      GO TO 25
C
C   PF7(FINISH PATH)
50   KONC(J)=KONC(J)+1
      KLAS=KLAS+1
C
C   FIND CODE FOR NODE PATH
      NPCOD(IR)=0
      ISU=I-1
      DO 2002 IS=1,ISU
        NODS=NP(IS)
2002  NPCOD(IR)=NPCOD(IR)+KODES(NODS)
C   CALL ARRAY AND WRITE
      IF(NFIR-1)9033,179,9033
9033  CONTINUE
      IF(LISTC)1208,1208,1206
1206  CONTINUE
      KRU=I
179  KNO=KNO+1
      WRITE(1,110)KNO,(NP(KR),KR=1,KRU)
110  FORMAT(4X,I3,6X,35I3)
1208  CONTINUE
C
      IF(NFIR-1)9034,320,9034
9034  CONTINUE
      KODET(IR)=0
      CONST(IR)=1.
      IXPOT(IR)=0
      IEND=I
      DO 319 KEW=2,IEND
        JNODE=NP(KEW-1)
        LNODE=NP(KEW)
        KODET(IR)=KODET(IR)+KODE(JNODE,LNODE)
        CONST(IR)=CONST(IR)*CONS(JNODE,LNODE)
        IXPOT(IR)=IXPOT(IR)+IXPO(JNODE,LNODE)
319  CONTINUE
      CONEW=CONST(IR)
      IXNEW=IXPOT(IR)
      KONEW=KODET(IR)
      CALL ARRAY(1,CONEW,IXNEW,KONEW,POLY)

```

```

320  CONTINUE
C
C      IR=IR+1
      IF(IR-NPAC)1361,1361,1360
1360  WRITE(1,1362)
1362  FORMAT(1X,' NO. OF CIRCUITS EXCEEDS L MIT-INCREASE DIMENSION'/
1'CONTANING NPAC')
1361  CONTINUE
      GO TO 25
C
C
C      PROGRAM MAIN--5
C      MODIFY THE SFG BY REMOVING EVERY BRANCH CONNECTED TO THE NODE THROUGH
C      WHICH ALL CIRCUITS HAVE JUST BEEN FOUND
100  T3=0.
      IF(NCIR-1)2010,102,2010
102  CONTINUE
      IF(NFIR-1)104,2010,104
103  K4=LT(NIN)+1
      N(NIN,K4)=0
      K5=LT(1)+1
      N(1,K5)=-1
      NIN=1
      NOUT=1
      GO TO 24
104  IF(NIN-JLAS) 105,200,200
105  NIN=J+1
      NOUT=J+1
      KONC(J)=1
      NY=LT(J)+1
      N(J,NY)=0
      DO 109 JC=NIN,JLAS
          LCOL=LT(JC)
          IF(LCOL)888,109,888
888  IF(N(JC,LCOL)-J)109,107,109
107  N(JC,LCOL)=0
      LT(JC)=LT(JC)-1
109  CONTINUE
      NZ=LT(NIN)+1
      N(NIN,NZ)=-1
      NOUT=NIN
      GO TO 23
2010 IF(NCIR-1)250,103,250
200  GO TO 2222
250  MNB=1
2222 RETURN
      END

```

```

// FOR SUBB
SUBROUTINE SUBB(NOP,KLAS,CONST,IXPOT,KODET,NPCOD,POLY,NOTCH,ISET)
DIMENSION SYMBU(30),KONSO(30),NEST(30)

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```

DIMENSION MSORT(5),KSORT(40)
DIMENSION KONS(8),KODI(8),SEMBL(8),KODF(8)
DIMENSION NFIRS(30),NLA(30),IXPON(30),WEIGT(30)
DIMENSION ISET(8,40)
DIMENSION NPCOD(125),IXPOT(125),CONST(125),KODET(125)
DIMENSION NOTCH(400)
DIMENSION NOCTO(125),MAPD(125)
DIMENSION NUP(125),JAC(125)
DIMENSION POLY(5,40)
COMMON NBN,NBG,NTD,NSPT,NEXPS,NPAC,NRI,NEON,NRS
COMMON NNG,NSPTU,NBTG
COMMON NOD,NOB,KBASI,LISTG,LISTC,LISTP
COMMON NIN,NOUT,NODA,NODB
COMMON NFIRS,NLA,IXPON,WEIGT,SYMBU,KONSO,NEST,LIST
COMMON KODI,KONS,KODF,SEMBL,MSORT,KSORT
COMMON LIL,KIK,KOO,IZ
COMMON NCI
C PROGRAM MAIN--6
C FIND SECOND ORDER LOOPS
NOL=KLAS
KHOL=0
DO 257 KOW=1,NPAC
257 NOCTO(KOW)=0
LOW1=NOP+1
NOC=0
NOL1=NOL-1
DO 203 LIR1=LOW1,NOL1
LOW2=LIR1+1
DO 202 LIR2=LOW2,NOL
CALL IAND(NPCOD(LIR1),NPCOD(LIR2),NAN,0)
IF(NAN)202,201,202
201 CONTINUE
TCONS=CONST(LIR1)*CONST(LIR2)
KXP02=IXPOT(LIR1)+IXPOT(LIR2)
KSYM2=KODET(LIR1)+KODET(LIR2)
CALL ARRAL(2,TCONS,KXP02,KSYM2,POLY)
KHOL=KHOL+1
NOC=NOC+1
IF(NOC-NEON)1396,1396,1395
1395 WRITE(1,1397)
1397 FORMAT(1X,'INCREASE NEON-THE DIMENSION OF THE ARRAY NOTCH')
1396 CONTINUE
NOTCH(NOC)=LIR2
202 CONTINUE
203 NOCTO(LIR1)=NOC
NOCTO(NOL)=NOC
C PROGRAM MAIN 7
C FIND LOOPS OF ORDER GREATER THAN 2
C GENERATE THE FIRST ROW OF ISET
NIPL=NOP+1
KAPMA=1
INKO=1
DO 1170 ISC=NIPL,NOL
INK1=NOCTO(ISC)
IF(ISC-1)1171,1171,1172
1172 INK2=NOCTO(ISC-1)+1

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      GO TO 1173
1171 INK2=1
1173 IF(INK1-INK2-INKU)1170,1170,1175
1175 INKU=INK1-INK2
1170 CONTINUE
      IF(INKU-NCI)1391,1391,1390
1390 WRITE(6,1392)INKU
1392 FORMAT(1X,'INCREASE NCI THE NO OF COLUMNS IN 4D MENSION OF ISET')
1391 CONTINUE
      DO 490 NIP=NIPL,NOL
      INKU=NOCTO(NIP)
      IF(NIP-1)210,210,211
211 INKL=NOCTO(NIP-1)+1
      GO TO 212
210 INKL=1
212 CONTINUE
      IF(INKU-INKL)490,490,410
410 JIP=0
      DO 480 INK=INKL,INKJ
      JIP=JIP+1
480 ISET(1,JIP)=NOTCH(INK)
      MAPD(NIP)=INKU-INKL+1
C      INITIATE PROCESS FOR FINDING HIGHER ORDER LOOPS
      DO 430 KAT=1,NPAC
      JAC(KAT)=0
430 NUP(KAT)=0
      JAC(1)=MAPD(NIP)
      KAP=2
440 KAP=KAP-1
      IF(KAP)490,490,429
425 KAP=KAP+1
      IF(KAP-NRI)1350,1350,1351
1351 WRITE(1,1352)
1352 FORMAT(1X,'INCREASE NRI- THE NO. OF ROWS IN DIMENSION OF ISET')
1350 CONTINUE
      NUP(KAP)=0
429 KAP1=KAP+1
      JAC(KAP1)=0
      NUP(KAP)=NUP(KAP)+1
C      LABEL LOOP OF FIRST CIRCUIT
      NAP=NUP(KAP)
      IF(KAPMA-KAP)1347,1348,1348
1347 KAPMA=KAP
1348 CONTINUE
      ISAT=ISET(KAP,NAP)
C      TEST LOOP OF REMAINING CKTS
      MAPU=JAC(KAP)
      MAPL=NUP(KAP)+1
      DO 435 MAPI=MAPL,MAPU
      ISOT=ISET(KAP,MAPI)
      CALL IAND(NPCOD(ISAT),NPCOD(ISOT),KAN,0)
      IF(KAN)435,455,435
455 CONTINUE
C      WRITE
      TCONG=CONST(NIP)
      KXPOG=IXPOT(NIP)

```



```

      KSYMG=KODET(NIP)
      DO 477 LPD=1,KAP
      ITIC=NUP(LPQ)
      ITUCH=ISET(LPQ,ITIC)
      TCONG=TCONG*CONST(ITUCH)
      KXPOG=KXPOG+IXPOT(ITUCH)
477  KSYMG=KSYMG+KODET(ITUCH)
      TCONG=TCONG*CONST(ISO)
      KXPOG=KXPOG+IXPOT(ISO)
      KSYMG=KSYMG+KODET(ISO)
      KAPP=KAP+2
      CALL ARRAL(KAPP,TCONG,KXPOG,KSYMG,POLY)
      KHOL=KHOL+1
C     SET COUNTERS
423  KAP1=KAP+1
      JAC(KAP1)=JAC(KAP1)+1
      JACK=JAC(KAP1)
      ISET(KAP1,JACK)=ISET(KAP,MAP1)
435  CONTINUE
      JACK=JAC(KAP1)
      IF(JACK-2) 431,425,425
431  IF(JAC(KAP)-NUP(KAP)-1) 440,440,429
490  CONTINUE
      CALL ARRAL(2,1.,0,0,POLY)
250  RETURN
      END

```

```

// FOR MAINE
SUBROUTINE MAINE(ITOP,NB,NA,SIMBN,SIMBD,KEP,KED)
  DIMENSION ITOP(40)
  DIMENSION SIMBN(40,4),SIMBD(40,4)
  DIMENSION KEP(40,4),KED(40,4)
  DIMENSION NA(40),NB(40)
  DIMENSION MSORT(5),KSORT(40)
  DIMENSION KONS(8),KODI(8),SEMBL(8),KODF(8)
  DIMENSION SYMBU(30),KONSO(30),NEST(30)
  DIMENSION NFIRS(30),NLAST(30),IXPON(30),WEIGT(30)
  COMMON NBN,NBG,NTQ,NSPT,NEXPS,NPAC,NRI,NEON,NRS
  COMMON NNG,NSPTU,NBTG
  COMMON NOD,NOB,KBASI,LISTG,LISTC,LISTP
  COMMON NIN,NOUT,NODA,NODB
  COMMON NFIRS,NLAST,IXPON,WEIGT,SYMBU,KONSO,NEST,LIST
  COMMON KODI,KONS,KODF,SEMBL,MSORT,KSORT
  COMMON LIL,KIK,KOO,IZ
  COMMON NCI
  DATA SB/' 1 '/
C     PROGRAM MAIN 8
C     DECODE COMPOSITE SYMBOL CODE
C     AND ISOLATE SYMBOLS FROM
C     INVERSE SYMBOLS
      DO 693 J1=1,NTQ
      DO 693 J2=1,NSPTU

```

```

      KEP(J1,J2)=1
      KED(J1,J2)=1
      SIMBN(J1,J2)=SB
693  SIMBD(J1,J2)=SB
      DO 951 J4=1,NT0
      NA(J4)=0
      951 NB(J4)=0
C     DECODE KSORT(JZ) AND RECORD TERMS
C     CONTAINING FEEDBACK SYMBOL 'FB'
      JZU=LIL-1
      DO 646 JZ=1,JZU
      KODY=KSORT(JZ)
      ITOP(JZ)=0
      IF(KODY)715,646,715
715  CALL DECOD(KODY,JZ,ITOP)
C     ISOLATE NUM. SYMBOLS AND INVERSE SYMBOLS
C     OF KSORT(JZ)
      637 NAK=0
      NAT=0
      IF(IZ)646,646,647
      647 CONTINUE
      DO 645 NZ=1,IZ
      KOZY=KODI(NZ)
      IARG=KODF(NZ)
      IF(IARG-NRS) 1340,1340,1341
1341 WRITE(1,1342)
1342 FORMAT(1X,'INCREASE THE DIMENSION OF STAR')
1340 CONTINUE
      IF(KONS(KOZY))657,657,659
      657 NAK=NAK+1
      IF(NAK-NSPTU-1)1376,1375,1375
1375 WRITE(1,1377)
C     THE CONSTANT COEFFICIENTS IN THE TRANSFER FUNCTION ARE SEPARATED
C     INTO ARRAYS FOR THE NUMERATOR AND DENOMINATOR
1377 FORMAT(1X,'NSPT EXCEEDS LIMIT-INCREASE DIMENSIONS, CONTAINING
      1 NSPT')
1376 CONTINUE
      SIMBN(JZ,NAK)=SEMBL(KOZY)
      KEP(JZ,NAK)=IARG
      NA(JZ)=NA(JZ)+1
      GO TO 645
      659 NAT=NAT+1
      IF(NAT-NSPTU-1)1381,1380,1380
1380 WRITE(1,1382)
1382 FORMAT(1X,'NSPT EXCEEDS LIMIT-INCREASE DIMENSIONS, '
      1 'CONTAINING NSPT')
1381 CONTINUE
      SIMBD(JZ,NAT)=SEMBL(KOZY)
      KED(JZ,NAT)=IARG
      NB(JZ)=NB(JZ)+1
      645 CONTINUE
      646 CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END

```

```

// FOR SUBE
SUBROUTINE SUBE(ITOP,NB,NA,SIMBN,SIMBD,POLY,KEP,KED,JIB,JD,POLYU)
  DIMENSION PON(4),POD(4)
  DIMENSION TEMP(5)
  DIMENSION KEP(40,4),KED(40,4)
  DIMENSION POLY(5,40),ITOP(40)
  DIMENSION NA(40),NB(40)
  DIMENSION SIMBN(40,4),SIMBD(40,4)
  DIMENSION NFIRS(30),NLA(30),IXPON(30),WEIGT(30)
  DIMENSION KONS(8),KODI(8),SEMBL(8),KODF(8)
  DIMENSION MSORT(5),KSORT(40)
  DIMENSION SYMBU(30),KONSO(30),NEST(30)
  DIMENSION POLYU(5,40)
  COMMON NBN,NBG,NTD,NSPT,NEXPS,NPAC,NRI,NEON,NRS
  COMMON NNG,NSPTU,NBTG
  COMMON NOD,NDB,KBASI,LISTG,LISTC,LISTP
  COMMON NIN,NOUT,NODA,NODB
  COMMON NFIRS,NLA,IXPON,WEIGT,SYMBU,KONSO,NEST,LIST
  COMMON KODI,KONS,KODF,SEMBL,MSORT,KSCRT
  COMMON LIL,KIK,KOD,IZ
  COMMON NCI
C   PROGRAM MAIN 9
C   SEPARATE POLY INTO ARRAYS FOR THE NUMERATOR AND DENOMINATOR
C   OF THE TRANSFER FUNCTION
  DATA TEMP(1),TEMP(2),TEMP(3) / ' ', '**2', '**3' /
  DATA TEMP(4),TEMP(5) / '**4', '**5' /
  DATA DASH / ' / ' /
931  FORMAT(1X,50(1H*))
930  FORMAT(//)
  DO 691 J1=1,NEXPS
  DO 691 J2=1,NTD
691  POLYU(J1,J2)=0
  NANU=LIL-1
  KIKU=KIK-1
  DO 755 JA=1,KIKU
  JIB=0
  JD=0
  DO 755 JC=1,NANU
  IF(ITOP(JC)) 753,753,751
751  JIB=JIB+1
  POLYU(JA,JIB)=POLY(JA,JC)
  GO TO 755
753  JD=JD+1
  POLY(JA,JD)=POLY(JA,JC)
755  CONTINUE
C   PROGRAM MAIN 10
C   MAKE POWERS OF S IN OUTPUT
C   TRANSFER FUNCTION POSITIVE
  MAXIM=0
  KARU=KIK-1
  DO 522 KAR=1,KARU
  IF(MSORT(KAR)) 521,522,522
521  IF(MAXIM+MSORT(KAR)) 523,522,522

```

```

523 MAXIM=-MSORT(KAR)
522 CONTINUE
DO 524 KIT=1,KARU
524 MSORT(KIT)=MAXIM+MSORT(KIT)
C MAIN PROGRAM 11
C PRINT OUT NUMERATOR OF THE TRANSFER FUNCTION
LUK=J
IKU=LIL-1
WRITE(1,931)
WRITE(1,930)
WRITE(1,920)
920 FORMAT(25X,'NUMERATOR POLYNOMIAL'///)
WRITE(1,921)
921 FORMAT(1X,'COLUMN',12X,'SYMBOL FOR GIVEN COLUMN')
DO 905 IK=1,IKU
IF(ITOP(IK))905,905,901
901 ILU=NA(IK)
IF(ILU)710,710,711
710 ILU=1
711 JLU=NB(IK)
IF(JLU)712,712,713
712 JLU=1
713 CONTINUE
LUK=LUK+1
DO 10 IL=1,ILU
I=KEP(IK,IL)
PON(IL)=TEMP(I)
10 CONTINUE
DO 20 JL=1,JLU
I=KED(IK,JL)
POD(JL)=TEMP(I)
20 CONTINUE
WRITE(1,903)LUK,(SIMBN(IK,IL),PON(IL),
1 IL=1,ILU),DASH,(SIMBD(IK,JL),POD(JL),JL=1,JLU)
903 FORMAT(1X,I5,20X,30A3)
905 CONTINUE
WRITE(1,930)
WRITE(1,1821)
1821 FORMAT(1X,'POWER')
WRITE(1,922)
922 FORMAT(1X,'OF S',17X,'CONSTANT COEFS. IN THE POLYNOMIAL')
LML=1
LMU=4
IF(JIB-LMU)820,818,818
820 LMU=JIB
818 WRITE(1,806)(LO,LO=LML,LMU)
806 FORMAT(2X,7(8X,'COLUMN',I2))
KROWU=KIK-1
DO 808 KROW=1,KROWU
WRITE(1,810)MSORT(KROW),(POLYU(KROW,LM),LM=LML,LMU)
810 FORMAT(15,' ',7(E12.5,' '))
808 CONTINUE
IF(JIB-LMU)814,814,812
812 LML=LML+4
LMU=LMU+4
IF(JIB-LMU)816,818,818

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```

816 LMU=J18
    GO TO 818
814 CONTINUE
    RETURN
    END

```

```
// FOR SUBD
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SUBROUTINE SJBD(ITOP,NB,NA,SIMBN,SIMBD,POLY,KEP,KED,JD,NSET,NK,F)
C PROGRAM MAIN 12
C PRINT OUT DENOMINATOR OF
C THE TRANSFER FUNCTION
    INTEGER F
    DIMENSION TEMP(5)
    DIMENSION KEP(40,4),KED(40,4)
    DIMENSION PON(4),POD(4)
    DIMENSION POLY(5,40),ITOP(40)
    DIMENSION SIMBN(40,4),SIMBD(40,4)
    DIMENSION NA(40),NB(40)
    DIMENSION NFIRS(30),NLAST(30),IXPON(30),WEIGT(30)
    DIMENSION KONS(8),KODI(8),SEMBL(8),KODF(8)
    DIMENSION MSORT(5),KSORT(40)
    DIMENSION SYMBU(30),KONSO(30),NEST(30)
    COMMON NBN,NBG,NTD,NSPT,NEXPS,NPAC,NRI,NEON,NRS
    COMMON NNG,NSPTU,NBTG
    COMMON NOD,NOB,KBASI,LISTG,LISTC,LISTP
    COMMON NIN,NOUT,NODA,NODB
    COMMON NFIRS,NLAST,IXPON,WEIGT,SYMBU,KONSO,NEST,LIST
    COMMON KODI,KONS,KODF,SEMBL,MSORT,KSORT
    COMMON LIL,KIK,KOD,IZ
    COMMON NCI
    DATA TEMP(1),TEMP(2),TEMP(3)/' ','**2','**3'/
    DATA TEMP(4),TEMP(5)/'**4','**5'/
    DATA DASH/' /'/
930 FORMAT(//)
931 FORMAT(1X,50(1H*))
    LUK=0
    IKU=LIL-1
    WRITE(1,931)
    WRITE(1,930)
    WRITE(1,923)
923 FORMAT(25X,'DENOMINATOR POLYNOMIAL'///)
    WRITE(1,924)
924 FORMAT(1X,'COLUMN',12X,'SYMBOL FOR GIVEN COLUMN')
    DO 705 IK=1,IKU
    IF(ITOP(IK))701,701,705
701 ILU=NA(IK)
    LUK=LUK+1
    IF(ILU)915,915,916
915 ILU=1
916 JLU=NB(IK)
    IF(JLU)917,917,918
917 JLU=1

```

```

918 CONTINUE
    DO 10 IL=1,ILU
        I=KEP(IK,IL)
        PON(IL)=TEMP(I)
10    CONTINUE
        DO 20 JL=1,JLU
            I=KED(IK,JL)
            POD(JL)=TEMP(I)
20    CONTINUE
        WRITE(1,703) LUK, (SIMBN(IK,IL), PON(IL),
            1 IL=1,ILU), DASH, (SIMBD(IK,JL), POD(JL), JL=1,JLU)
703  FORMAT(1X,I5,20X,30A3)
705  CONTINUE
        WRITE(1,930)
        WRITE(1,1822)
1822 FORMAT(1X,'POWER')
        WRITE(1,925)
925  FORMAT(1X,' OF S ',17X,'CONSTANT COEFS. IN THE POLYNOMIAL')
        LML=1
        LMU=4
        IF(JD-LMU) 520,518,518
520  LMU=JD
518  WRITE(1,506) (LO,LO=LML,LMU)
506  FORMAT(2X,7(8X,' COLUMN',I2))
        KROWU=KIK-1
        DO 508 KROW=1,KROWU
            WRITE(1,510) MSORT(KROW), (POLY(KROW,LM), LM=LML,LMU)
510  FORMAT(15,' ',7(E12.5,' '))
508  CONTINUE
        IF(JD-LMU) 514,514,512
512  LML=LML+4
        LMU=LMU+4
        IF(JD-LMU) 516,518,518
516  LMU=JD
        GO TO 518
514  CONTINUE
        WRITE(1,931)
        WRITE(1,930)
        READ(5,3) F
3    FORMAT(I1)
        IF(F) 5,6,5
5    CONTINUE
        READ(5,2251) NSET,NK
2251 FORMAT(2I10)
        WRITE(1,4444) NSET
4444  FORMAT(1X,'NUMBER OF SETS =',I2)
        WRITE(1,4445) NK
4445  FORMAT(1X,'NUMBER OF FREQUENCYS =',I2)
        WRITE(1,930)
6    CONTINUE
        RETURN
        END

```

```

// FOR SUBC
  SUBROUTINE SJBC(ITOP,NB,NA,SIMBN,SIMBD,POLY,POLYU,KEP,KED,JIB,JD,
  INSET,NK,AMAG,AARG)
C   THIS SUBROUTINE FINDS THE AMPLITUDE AND PHASE
C   OF NETWORK FUNCTION
  DIMENSION POLYU(5,40)
  DIMENSION NA(40),NB(40)
  DIMENSION SIMBN(40,4),SIMBD(40,4)
  DIMENSION POLY(5,40),ITOP(40)
  DIMENSION KEP(40,4),KED(40,4)
  DIMENSION AMAG(10,10),AARG(10,10)
  DIMENSION VALX(8)
  DIMENSION DN(40)
  DIMENSION PN(40)
  DIMENSION NFIRS(30),NLAST(30),IXPON(30),WEIGT(30)
  DIMENSION KONS(8),KODI(8),SEMBL(8),KODF(8)
  DIMENSION MSORT(5),KSCRT(40)
  DIMENSION SYMBU(30),KONSO(30),NEST(30)
  COMMON NBN,NBG,NTC,NSPT,NEXPS,NPAC,NRI,NEON,NRS
  COMMON NNG,NSPTU,NBTG
  COMMON NOD,NDB,KBASI,LISTG,LISTC,LISTP
  COMMON NIN,NOUT,NODA,NODB
  COMMON NFIRS,NLAST,IXPON,WEIGT,SYMBU,KONSO,NEST,LIST
  COMMON KODI,KONS,KODF,SEMBL,MSORT,KSORT
  COMMON LIL,KIK,KOO,IZ
  COMMON NCI
  EQUIVALENCE (PN(1),DN(1))
  BMAG(W)=SQRT((TRPN**2+W**2*TGPN**2)/(TRDN**2+W**2*TGDN**2))
  ARG(W)=ATAN(W*(TRDN*TGPN-TGDN*TRPN)/(TRPN*TRDN+W**2*TGPN*TGDN))
  SI=4.7136
  IKU=LIL-1
  PI2=6.28318
  WRITE(1,931)
  DD 2254 K=1,NSET
  WRITE(1,930)
930  FORMAT(/)
931  FORMAT(1X,50(1H*))
  WRITE(1,5561)K
5561 FORMAT(1X,'SET NUMBER =',I3)
  WRITE(1,930)
  IF(K-2)50,51,50
51  PAUSE
50  CONTINUE
  L=1
  LL=1
  M=0
7   M=M+1
  SEMBL(M)=SIMBN(L,LL)
  IF(K-1)52,53,52
53  CONTINUE
  WRITE(1,1)M,SEMBL(M)
1   FORMAT(10X,'SYMBOL (' ,I2,' ) =',A3)
  PAUSE
52  CONTINUE
  READ(5,2)VALX(M)

```

```

2      FORMAT(E12.5)
      WRITE(1,54)M,VALX(M)
54     FORMAT(10X,'SYMBOL ('',I2,'') =',E12.5)
      SIMBN(L,LL)=VALX(M)
8      IF(LL-NSPTU)3,4,4
3      LL=LL+1
11     DO 5KM=1,M
      IF(SIMBN(L,LL)-SEMBL(KM))5,6,5
5      CONTINUE
      GO TO 7
6      SIMBN(L,LL)=VALX(KM)
      GO TO 8
4      IF(L-IKU)9,10,10
9      L=L+1
      LL=1
      GO TO 11
10     CONTINUE
      L=1
      LL=1
      GO TO 21
17     M=M+1
      SEMBL(M)=SIMBD(L,LL)
      IF(K-1)55,56,55
56     CONTINUE
      WRITE(1,1)M,SEMBL(M)
      PAUSE
55     CONTINUE
      READ(5,2)VALX(M)
      WRITE(1,54)M,VALX(M)
      SIMBD(L,LL)=VALX(M)
18     IF(LL-NSPTU)13,14,14
13     LL=LL+1
21     DO 15 KM=1,M
      IF(SIMBD(L,LL)-SEMBL(KM))15,16,15
15     CONTINUE
      GO TO 17
16     SIMBD(L,LL) =VALX(KM)
      GO TO 18
14     IF(L-IKU)19,20,20
19     L=L+1
      LL=1
      GO TO 21
20     CONTINUE
      TRPN=0.
      TGPB=0.
      TRDN=0.
      TGDN=0.
      DO 2115 I=1,NT0
      PN(I)=0.
2115   CONTINUE
      LUK=0
      DO 905 IK=1,IKU
      IF(ITOP(IK))905,905,901
901   ILU=NA(IK)
      IF(ILU)710,710,711
710   ILU=1

```



```

711 JLU=NB(1K)
    IF(JLU)712,712,713
712 JLU=1
713 CONTINUE
    LUK=LUK+1
    PNP=1.
    PND=1.
    DO 2117 IL=1,ILU
        PNP=(SIMBN(1K,IL))*KEP(1K,IL)*PNP
2117 CONTINUE
    DO 2227 JL=1,JLU
        PND=(SIMBD(1K,JL))*KED(1K,JL)*PND
2227 CONTINUE
    PN(LUK)=PNP/PND
905 CONTINUE
    KROWU=K1K-1
    DO 808 KROW=1,KROWU
        DO 2225 LM=1,J1B
            IF(MSORT(KROW))2118,2119,2118
2119 TRPN=TRPN+POLYU(KROW,LM)*PN(LM)
            GO TO 2225
2118 KROWW=MSORT(KROW)/2
            IF(KROWW*2-MSORT(KROW))2220,2221,2220
2221 TRPN=TRPN+POLYU(KROW,LM)*PN(LM)*(-1)**KROWW
            GO TO 2225
2220 TGPN=TGPN+POLYU(KROW,LM)*PN(LM)**(-1)**KROWW
2225 CONTINUE
808 CONTINUE
    DO 2357 I=1,NTD
        DN(I)=0.
2357 CONTINUE
    LUK=0
    1KU=L1L-1
    DO 705 1K=1,1KU
        IF(1TOP(1K))701,701,705
701 1LU=NA(1K)
        IF(1LU)915,915,916
915 1LU=1
916 JLU=NB(1K)
        IF(JLU)917,917,918
917 JLU=1
918 CONTINUE
        LUK=LUK+1
        PNP=1.
        PND=1.
        DO 2167 1L=1,1LU
            PNP=(SIMBN(1K,1L))*KEP(1K,1L)*PNP
2167 CONTINUE
        DO 2238 JL=1,JLU
            PND=(SIMBD(1K,JL))*KED(1K,JL)*PND
2238 CONTINUE
        DN(LUK)=PNP/PND
705 CONTINUE
    KROWU=K1K-1
    DO 508 KROW=1,KROWU
        DO 2267 LM=1,JD

```

```

      IF(MSORT(KROW))2228,2229,2228
2229  TRDN=TRDN+POLY(KROW,LM)*DN(LM)
      GO TO 2267
2228  KROWW=MSORT(KROW)/2
      IF(KROWW*2-MSORT(KROW))2350,2271,2350
2271  TRDN=TRDN+POLY(KROW,LM)*DN(LM)*(-1)**KROWW
      GO TO 2267
2350  TGDN=TGDN+POLY(KROW,LM)*DN(LM)*(-1)**KROWW
2267  CONTINUE
508  CONTINUE
      WRITE(1,930)
      WRITE(1,5555)TRPN
5555  FORMAT(1X,'REAL VALUE OF NUMERATOR =',E12.5)
      WRITE(1,5556)TGPN
5556  FORMAT(1X,'IMAGINARY VALUE OF NUMERATOR =',E12.5)
      WRITE(1,5557)TRDN
5557  FORMAT(1X,'REAL VALUE OF DENOMINATOR =',E12.5)
      WRITE(1,5558)TGDN
5558  FORMAT(1X,'IMAGINARY VALUE OF DENOMINATOR =',E12.5)
      WRITE(1,930)
      WRITE(1,5559)
5559  FORMAT(10X,'FREQUENCY          AMPLITUDE          PHASE ANGLE')
      L=NK+1
      DO 2356 KK=1,L
      KK1=KK-1
      IF(KK-1)2351,2352,2351
2352  W=PI2
      F=1.
      GO TO 2353
2351  W=PI2*10.**KK1
      F=10.**KK1
2353  CONTINUE
      AMAG(K,KK)=BMAG(W)
      AARG(K,KK)=ARG(W)
      WRITE(1,5560)F,AMAG(K,KK),AARG(K,KK)
5560  FORMAT(9X,E12.5,8X,E12.5,8X,E12.5)
2356  CONTINUE
      WRITE(1,930)
      WRITE(1,931)
2254  CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END

```

```

// FOR SUBF
SUBROUTINE SUBF(AMAG,AARG,NSET,NK)
C   THIS SUBROUTINE PLOTS THE FREQUENCY RESPONSE
  DIMENSION AMAG(10,10),AARG(10,10)
  DIMENSION XX(10,10)
  SI=4.7136
C   BRING PLOTTER PEN TO EXETREME RIGHT-POSITION
  L=NK+1
  MM=1

```

```

40  CALL SCALF(1.0,1.0,0.,-9.35)
    CALL FPL0T(1,0.,0.)
    CALL FGRID(3,0.,0.,1.,NK)
    CALL FGRID(0,0.,0.,.25,24)
    NN=NK+1
    DO 2260 I=1,NN
      AX=-.3
      AY=I-1
      CALL FCHAR(AX,-AY,0.1,0.1,S1)
      WRITE(7,4)
4    FORMAT('10')
      AY1=I-1+.2
      AX1=-.2
      K=I-1
      CALL FCHAR(AX1,-AY1,0.07,0.07,S1)
      WRITE(7,6)K
6    FORMAT(12)
2260 CONTINUE
      DO 2270 I=1,NK
        AI=I-1
        DO 2270 J=2,9
          AJ=J
          U=AI+ALOG(AJ)/2.303
          CALL FGRID(3,0.,-U,0.,0)
2270 CONTINUE
          ND=NK/2
          AY=ND
          AY1=AY-1.
          CALL FCHAR(-.6,-AY1,.25,.175,S1)
          WRITE(7,7)
7        FORMAT(1X,'FREQUENCY')
          CALL FCHAR(2.5,0.8,.25,.175,0.)
          IF(MM-1)34,35,34
35       WRITE(7,8)
8        FORMAT(1X,'AMPLITUDE')
          DO 37 K=1,NSET
            DO 37 KK=1,L
              XX(K,KK)=AMAG(K,KK)
37       CONTINUE
          GO TO 36
34       WRITE(7,9)
9        FORMAT(1X,'PHASE ANGLE')
          DO 38 K=1,NSET
            DO 38 KK=1,L
              XX(K,KK)=AARG(K,KK)
38       CONTINUE
36       CONTINUE
          X2=2.3
          DO 12 KJ=1,NSET
            CALL FPL0T(-2,X2,1.35)
            CALL P0INT(KJ)
            CALL FCHAR(X2,1.0,0.075,0.075,S1)
            CALL FCHAR(X2,1.25,0.1,0.1,S1)
            WRITE(7,11)KJ
11      FORMAT(1X,'SET',12)
          X2=X2-.15

```

```

12      CONTINUE
      TMAX=XX(1,1)
      TMIN=XX(1,1)
      DO 2258 K=1,NSET
      DO 2258 KK=1,L
      IF(XX(K,KK)-TMAX) 2263,2263,2261
2263    IF(TMIN-XX(K,KK)) 2258,2258,2262
2261    TMAX=XX(K,KK)
      GO TO 2258
2262    TMIN=XX(K,KK)
2258    CONTINUE
      IF(MM-1)2578,2579,2578
2579    WRITE(1,2580)TMAX
2580    FORMAT(1X,'MAX. VALUE OF AMPLITUDE =',E12.5)
      WRITE(1,2583)TMIN
2583    FORMAT(1X,'MIN. VALUE OF AMPLITUDE =',E12.5)
      GO TO 2582
2578    WRITE(1,2581)TMAX
2581    FORMAT(1X,'MAX. VALUE OF PHASE-ANGLE =',E12.5)
      WRITE(1,2584)TMIN
2584    FORMAT(1X,'MIN. VALUE OF PHASE-ANGLE =',E12.5)
2582    CONTINUE
      IK=0
      SC=(TMAX-TMIN)/6.
      DO 2280 I=1,7
      AX=I-1
      CALL FCHAR(AX,.8,.1,.1,SI)
      AA=TMIN+SC*AX
      WRITE(7,28)AA
28      FORMAT(F7.2)
2280    CONTINUE
      CALL FPLDT(-1,0.,0.)
      AC=1./SC
      CALL SCALF(AC,1.,TMIN,0.)
      DO 2290 I=1,NSET
      IK=IK+1
      NN=NK+1
      DO 2300 J=1,NN
      X=XX(I,J)
      Y=FLOAT(J-1)
      CALL FPLDT(-2,X,-Y)
      CALL POINT(IK)
2300    CONTINUE
      CALL FPLDT(1,0.,0.)
2290    CONTINUE
      IF(MM-1)31,30,31
30      X=TMAX+SC*2.
      CALL FPLDT(1,X,-9.35)
      MM=MM-1
      GO TO 40
31      WRITE(1,931)
      WRITE(1,930)
930      FORMAT(//)
931      FORMAT(1X,50(1H*))
      RETURN
      END

```

```

// FOR DECOD
      SUBROUTINE DECOD(KODY,JZ,ITOP)
C*****
C THE FOLLOWING ARRAYS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH THE NETWORK
C CHARACTERISTICS NSPT, AND NTO (DEFINED IN PROGRAM MAIN -1)
      DIMENSION ITOP(40)
      DIMENSION KONS(8),KODI(8),SEMBL(8),KODF(8)
      DIMENSION MSORT(5),KSORT(40)
      DIMENSION SYMBU(30),KONSO(30),NEST(30)
      DIMENSION NFIRS(30),NLAST(30),IXPON(30),WEIGT(30)
C*****
      COMMON NBN,NBG,NT0,NSPT,NEXPS,NPAC,NRI,NEON,NRS
      COMMON NNG,NSPTU,NBTG
      COMMON NOD,NDB,KBASI,LISTG,LISTC,LISTP
      COMMON NIN,NOUT,NODA,NODB
      COMMON NFIRS,NLAST,IXPON,WEIGT,SYMBU,KONSO,NEST,LIST
      COMMON KODI,KONS,KODF,SEMBL,MSORT,KSORT
      COMMON LIL,KIK,KOD,IZ
      COMMON NCI
      DATA FB/' FB'/
      IZ=0
      M=KBASI-1
      DO 3 J=1,KOD
      CALL KAND(KODY,M,IPOWE,1)
      IF(IPOWE)3,3,2
2      IF(SEMBL(J)+FB)9082,4,9082
9082 CONTINUE
      IZ=IZ+1
      IF (IZ-NSPT-1) 1371,1370,1370
1370 WRITE (1,1372)
1372 FORMAT (1X,' NO. OF SYMBOLS PER TERM EXCEEDS OUTPUT-INCREASE ,
1 DIMENSIONS CONTAINING NSPT')
1371 CONTINUE
      KODF(IZ)=IPOWE
      KODI(IZ)=J
      GO TO 3
4 ITOP(JZ)=1
3 KODY=KODY/BBASI
      RETURN
      END

```

```

// FOR ARRAY
      SUBROUTINE ARRAY(JSIG,XCON,JXPO,JKOD,POLY)
      DIMENSION NFIRS(30),NLAST(30),IXPON(30),WEIGT(30)
      DIMENSION SYMBU(30),KONSO(30),NEST(30)
      DIMENSION POLY(5,40)
      DIMENSION MSORT(5),KSORT(40)

```

```

DIMENSION KONS(8),KODI(8),SEMBL(8),KODF(8)
COMMON NBN,NBG,NTD,NSPT,NEXPS,NPAC,NRI,NEON,NRS
COMMON NNG,NSPTU,NBTG
COMMON NOD,NDB,KBASI,LISTG,LISTC,LISTP
COMMON NIN,NOUT,NODA,NODB
COMMON NFIRS,NLAST,IXPON,WEIGT,SYMBU,KCONSO,NEST,LIST
COMMON KODI,KONS,KODF,SEMBL,MSORT,KSORT
COMMON LIL,KIK,KOD,I2
COMMON NCI

```

C*****

C THE FOLLOWING ARRAYS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH THE NETWORK
C CHARACTERISTICS NTO, AND NEXPS (DEFINED IN PROGRAM MAIN-1)

```

      MMX=0
      NNX=0
      IF (KIK-1) 3,22,3
3     MMU=KIK-1
      DO 2 MM=1,MMU
      MMX=MMX+1
      IF (JXPO-MSORT(MM)) 2,10,2
      2 CONTINUE
      22 MSORT(KIK)=JXPO
      MMX=KIK
      KIK=KIK+1
      IF (KIK-NEXPS-1) 1386,1385,1385
1385 WRITE(1,1387)
1387 FORMAT (1X,' S-POWER EXCEEDS L+M+T-+NC-EASE D+MENS+ONS ,
/ CONTAINING NEXPS')
1386 CONTINUE
      10 IF (LIL-1) 11,24,11
      11 NNU=LIL-1
      DO 12 NN=1,NNU
      NNX=NNX+1
      IF (JKOD-KSORT(NN)) 12,20,12
      12 CONTINUE
      24 KSORT(LIL)=JKOD
      NNX=LIL
      LIL=LIL+1
      IF (LIL-NTD-1) 1367,1365,1365
1365 WRITE (1,1366)
1367 CONTINUE
1366 FORMAT (1X,' NO. OF TERMS IN OUTPUT EXCEEDS LIMIT-INCREASE
1 DIMENSIONS CONTAINING NTO')
      20 POLY(MMX,NNX)=POLY(MMX,NNX)+XCON*(-1.)*JSIG
      RETURN
      END

```

```

// FOR ARRAL
SUBROUTINE ARRAL(JSIG,XCON,JXPO,JKOD,POLY)
DIMENSION NFIRS(30),NLAST(30),IXPON(30),WEIGT(30)
DIMENSION SYMBU(30),KCONSO(30),NEST(30)
DIMENSION POLY(5,40)
DIMENSION MSORT(5),KSORT(40)

```

```

        DIMENSION KONS(8),KODI(8),SEMBL(8),KODF(8)
        COMMON NBN,NBG,NTD,NSPT,NEXPS,NPAC,NRI,NEON,NRS
        COMMON NNG,NSPTU,NBTG
        COMMON NOD,NDB,KBASI,LISTG,LISTC,LISTP
        COMMON NIN,NOUT,NODA,NODB
        COMMON NFIRS,NLAST,IXPON,WEIGT,SYMBU,KONSO,NEST,LIST
        COMMON KODI,KONS,KODF,SEMBL,MSORT,KSORT
        COMMON LIL,KIK,KOO,IZ
        COMMON NCI
C*****
C THE FOLLOWING ARRAYS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH THE NETWORK
C CHARACTERISTICS NTO, AND NEXPS (DEFINED IN PROGRAM MAIN-1)
        MMX=0
        NNK=0
        IF (KIK-1) 3,22,3
3      MMU=KIK-1
        DO 2 MM=1,MMU
        MMX=MMX+1
        IF (JXPD-MSORT(MM)) 2,10,2
        2 CONTINUE
        22 MSORT(KIK)=JXPD
        MMX=KIK
        KIK=KIK+1
        IF (KIK-NEXPS-1) 1386,1385,1385
1385 WRITE(1,1387)
1387 FORMAT (1X,' S-POWER EXCEEDS L+M+T-+NC-EASE D+MENS+ONS ,
/ CONTAINING NEXPS')
1386 CONTINUE
        10 IF (LIL-1) 11,24,11
        11 NNU=LIL-1
        DO 12 NN=1,NNU
        NNK=NNK+1
        IF (JKOD-KSORT(NN)) 12,20,12
        12 CONTINUE
        24 KSORT(LIL)=JKOD
        NNK=LIL
        LIL=LIL+1
        IF (LIL-NTD-1) 1367,1365,1365
1365 WRITE (1,1366)
1367 CONTINUE
1366 FORMAT (1X,' NO. OF TERMS IN OUTPUT EXCEEDS LIMIT-INCREASE ,
1 DIMENSIONS CONTAINING NTO')
        20 POLY(MMX,NNK)=POLY(MMX,NNK)+XCON*(-1.)*JSIG
        RETURN
        END

```

```

// FOR IAND
        SUBROUTINE IAND(MX,NX,MN,IFLAG)
C      THIS SUBROUTINE FINDS THE 'AND' OPERATION OF
C      TWO DECIMAL NUMBERS
        DIMENSION SYMBU(30),KONSO(30),NEST(30)
        DIMENSION KONS(8),KODI(8),SEMBL(8),KODF(8)
        DIMENSION MSORT(5),KSORT(40)
        DIMENSION NFIRS(30),NLAST(30),IXPON(30),WEIGT(30)

```

```

COMMON NBN,NBG,NTD,NSPT,NEXPS,NPAC,NRI,NEON,NRS
COMMON NNG,NSPTU,NBTG
COMMON NOD,NOB,KBASI,LISTG,LISTC,LISTP
COMMON NIN,NOUT,NODA,NODB
COMMON NFIRS,NLAST,IXPON,WEIGT,SYMBU,KONSO,NEST,LIST
COMMON KODI,KONS,KODF,SEMBL,MSORT,KSORT
COMMON LIL,KIK,KOD,IZ
COMMON NCI
M=MX
N=NX
IF(IFLAG)9083,5,9083
9083 CONTINUE
KBA=KBASI
DO 6 K=1,64
KBA=KBA/2
IF(KBA-1)6,8,6
6 CONTINUE
8 LAST=K
GO TO 7
5 LAST=25
C 25 IS THE MAXIMUM NO. OF NODES IN SFG. CHANGE AS NEEDED
7 MN=0
NTHTW=1
DO 10 I=1, LAST
NTHTW=NTHTW*2
NTEMP=N/2
NTEMP=NTEMP*2
IF(N-NTEMP)3,1,3
3 MTEMP=M/2
MTEMP=MTEMP*2
IF(M-MTEMP)2,1,2
2 MN=MN+NTHTW/2
IF(IFLAG)1,4,1
1 M=M/2
N=N/2
10 CONTINUE
4 RETURN
END

```

// FOR KAND

```

SUBROUTINE KAND(MX,NX,MN,IFLAG)
C THIS SUBROUTINE FINDS THE 'AND' OPERATION OF
C TWO DECIMAL NUMBERS
DIMENSION SYMBU(30),KONSO(30),NEST(30)
DIMENSION KONS(8),KODI(8),SEMBL(8),KODF(8)
DIMENSION MSORT(5),KSORT(40)
DIMENSION NFIRS(30),NLAST(30),IXPON(30),WEIGT(30)
COMMON NBN,NBG,NTD,NSPT,NEXPS,NPAC,NRI,NEON,NRS
COMMON NNG,NSPTU,NBTG
COMMON NOD,NOB,KBASI,LISTG,LISTC,LISTP
COMMON NIN,NOUT,NODA,NODB
COMMON NFIRS,NLAST,IXPON,WEIGT,SYMBU,KONSO,NEST,LIST

```



```

COMMON KODI,KONS,KODF,SEMBL,M$ORT,KSORT
COMMON LIL,KIK,KOO,IZ
COMMON NCI
M=MX
N=NX
IF(IFLAG)9083,5,9083
9083 CONTINUE
KBA=KBASI
DO 6 K=1,64
KBA=KBA/2
IF(KBA-1)6,8,6
6 CONTINUE
8 LAST=K
GO TO 7
5 LAST=25
C 25 IS THE MAXIMUM NO. OF NODES IN SFG. CHANGE AS NEEDED
7 MN=0
NTHTW=1
DO 10 I=1, LAST
NTHTW=NTHTW*2
NTEMP=N/2
NTEMP=NTEMP*2
IF(N-NTEMP)3,1,3
3 MTEMP=M/2
MTEMP=MTEMP*2
IF(M-MTEMP)2,1,2
2 MN=MN+NTHTW/2
IF(IFLAG)1,4,1
1 M=M/2
N=N/2
10 CONTINUE
4 RETURN
END

```